THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

JOHNSON.

He Arrives at Home—His Reception by Old Friends A Speech by the Ex-President.

"There is Life in Me Yet."

Greenville cor. Knoxville Press and Herald.

At half-past 6 A. M. the special train for Greenville left Knoxville amid a drizzling rain, which lasted until shortly after our arrival at the former city. A large number of prominent gentlemen and old friends of Mr. Johnson were passengers, and their number steadily increased by fresh accessions at every station until the train was crowded by the admirers of the distinguished son of Tennessee. Among the Knoxville delegation we noticed those two stanch conservatives, Colonel T. A. R. Nelson and Colonel John Williams.

We found a large crowd around the depot in Greenville. The Knoxville brass band was discoursing sweet music. Platforms and benches were thronged by ladies, while maidens in angelic white, crowned with wreaths of flowers, occupied a covered archway, in readiness to meet the coming guest. The business men of the towns along the railroad, and a host of the yeomanry of East Tennessee, awaited with impatience the arrival of "Andy Johnson." The depot, platforms, cars, and everything to which a flag could be attached were decorated with the national colors.

The rain which had fallen in an incessant drizzle since daylight now ceased. The shrill whistle of the engine of the special train, denoting the coming of the ex-President and his party, created a sensation among the assemblage, and as the train came in sight, decorated with flags, and stopped in front of the depot building, and the well-known form of "Andy" stepped off the platform, the vast crowd broke forth into tumultuous applause, the men cheering, the ladies waving handkerchiefs, and every one who could lay hold of a flag waving it vigorously. As Mr. Johnson stepped on the platform of the depot he was welcomed by maidens in white dresses, who presented him with a bouquet.

The ex-President gracefully replied to the compliment, and spent a few minutes chatting with friends. The procession then formed, and the ex-President entering a barouche, the cortege moved to the Court House. Mr. Johnson entered, and after a few minutes, in answer to the repeated and vociferous calls, appeared on the front porch. Major James welcomed the distinguished guest to Greenville in befitting terms.

The ex-President was introduced by Hon. T. [illegible] Nelson.

[illegible] Mr. Johnson was presented, he was received with deafening cheers.

He spoke as follows:—

Ex-President Johnson's Speech at Home.

Fellow-citizens—In appearing before you after so long an absence, the reception and cordial welcome I have received incapacitate me from giving proper expression to my emotions. There is no place like home. The poet well exclaims:—

> Breathes there the man with soul so dead
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land?

He spoke of the time, now far back in the past, when, yet young, he had come to Greenville; spoke of his early toils and early associations with many of those present, though many were not there. He said he had always relied upon the people of Greenville and had never been disappointed. Step by step he had gone the official round. Greenville had given him the first office he ever filled—in 1835 as alderman and next mayor. He then mentioned all the successive offices through which he had passed up to the Presidency, in all of which he had received their support. He spoke of his career as President. He had tried to discharge his duty regardless of the consequences to himself, and he must here be permitted to say, after going all the round of official trust, unparalleled in history, that he was proud to be able confidently to ask:—"At whose hands have I ever received a bribe throughout this whole routine? I challenge any and all calumniators of mine to place their finger upon a single stain upon my official character. With the consciousness of having done my duty, I can look this audience in the face and ask, Whom have I betrayed? Whom have I defrauded?"

He said he had no intention to make a speech. On returning to their midst, into the ranks of American citizenship, he desired to show his willingness to bear the bonds now resting upon them. He felt more honor in his present position than he would feel to-morrow in a reinauguration. He had no purpose to talk politics. No time for that now. No parties now. He warned the people that danger approaches the existence of the Constitution, already denied or thrust in the background by the dominant party and an arbitrary Congress, which assumes its discretion as the limit of power. No longer do old party differences divide us, but it is now a question of government—of Constitution and law on the one hand or a despotic power on the other. The people had better have a prince or a king ruling over them than an arbitrary body enacting laws and measures so unwarrantable and terrible in character. A great deal has been said about slavery and its abolition.

He declared that for the last four years he had been the greatest slave on the earth. The 4th of March was Emancipation Day to him. If the Constitution is not wrested, within the next two years, from the hands of the usurpers, it is gone and our Government is gone, and despotism rules supreme. He alluded to the interesting and trying times of eight years ago, and indulged in many pleasant reminiscences of the land of his youth. He was now at home again; his public career had ended. He will labor to relieve his fellow-citizens of the bonds now upon them. He will adopt Cato's advice to his son, and if nothing can be done, he will repair to some Sabine cave and pray for his country. He concluded with a renewal of his thanks for their very cordial welcome, and withdrew amidst the immense cheering of the people.

After the conclusion of the address, Mr. Johnson spent some time in receiving the many ardent friends who clustered around him.

The procession was reformed and marched down Main street to Mr. Johnson's residence. Mrs. Stover met her father at the door and kissed him. The children were in the hall, and evinced the love and affection with which they regarded their grandfather by great manifestations of delight. Mr. Johnson thanked the assemblage for their kindness, the band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the reception was over.

In private conversation on the train, I learn from reliable authority that Mr. Johnson said:—"There is a good deal of life in me yet. If the people of Tennessee should require my services I would not feel justified in refusing them in behalf of the public good."

CRESWELL.

How the Postmaster-General was Appointed.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* tells the following story:—

So far as the appointment of Mr. Creswell to a Cabinet position is concerned, it now appears that General Grant held no consultation whatever with him on the subject previous to sending in his name. Secretary Creswell tells the following story in reference to it:—I had a conversation with General Grant a few days before the 4th of March. I called to see him at the army headquarters, not on any particular business, but purely as a matter of courtesy. General Grant was very pleasant, but he showed me no particular marked attention. As I was about to leave, he called me aside and said:—"Mr. Creswell, let me see; what are your initials—J. N., is it not?" "No," said I; "John Andrew Jackson Creswell." General Grant took a pencil from his pocket, and wrote the name in full on a scrap of paper. "I was very curious," says Mr. Creswell, "to know what the General meant, but I did not ask him. I thought it very strange that he should be so solicitous about my name, and when I went home I told my wife all about it." "Why," said she, "he is going to give you a Cabinet appointment." I merely laughed at her reply, which I regarded as a little pleasantry. But she persisted that General Grant meant simply that and nothing more. March 5th came, and I was standing in the office of the Ebbitt House, in this city. About one o'clock one of my friends struck me on the shoulder, and said:—"Creswell, you have been nominated to be Postmaster-General." This was the first intimation I had of the President's intentions, and I was indeed very much surprised. There is every reason to believe that the nominations of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Hoar were to these gentlemen the most complete surprises. Mr. Stewart's manner in the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, where he was when his name was announced as Secretary of the Treasury, impressed those who were present with this belief.

Mr. Creswell was not thought of for any position until about the last moment. It was quite evident that some one was to be taken from the Southern States. Aware of this fact, the politicians went to work. As name after name was mentioned the war began. Before the 4th of March came there was hardly a man south of Mason and Dixon's line whose appointment was not put out of the question, owing to the assaults made on him from one quarter or another. Mr. Creswell was almost the only prominent man left, and him the President decided to invite to his Cabinet at the eleventh hour.

OBITUARY.

Juan Nepomuceno Almonte.

A telegram from Paris announces the death in that city on Monday of this prominent Mexican general and politician. He was born in Mexico during the latter part of the last century, receiving a fine education, and early distinguished himself as a man of ability and an officer of skill and courage. During the Texan war he served as a general officer under Santa Anna, and was a participant in the "massacre of the Alamo," the records of which were found in his journal. At the battle of San Jacinto his conspicuous gallantry was rewarded by President Bustamente, who appointed him Secretary of War—a position he filled with success, the suppression of the insurrection headed by Urrea in 1840 being due to the energy and courage he displayed. During the latter part of the same year, however, a successful revolution drove Bustamente from power, depriving Almonte of his office. Possessing but slender means, he was forced to make a livelihood as lecturer on science in the city of Mexico, until his appointment as Mexican Minister to Washington, where he remained for several years, making numerous friends by his suave manners, dignified bearing, and undoubted talents. After the suspension of diplomatic relations between this country and Mexico he represented his Government at the French and British Courts, until the return to power of his friend Santa Anna in 1853, when he was sent again to Washington. In 1856 the downfall of the dictator occasioned his removal from the United States; but he was not allowed to remain long in retirement, he being shortly after appointed Minister to England. In 1861 the allied intervention took place, which culminated in the re-establishing of the empire. Almonte, ever opposed to the Liberals, lost no opportunity to urge the French Emperor to the course he subsequently pursued. In the midst of the dissensions between the allied commanders he arrived at Vera Cruz with letters from Napoleon, which gave to the intervention a new but not altogether unexpected feature. Juarez protested against his presence in the French camp, and demanded that Almonte should be delivered up to him; but although General Prim and Sir Charles Wyke, the English Commissioner, were willing to comply with this demand, the French commander refused; and shortly after a proclamation was issued by General Taboada, declaring Juarez deposed, and Almonte invested with supreme power in his place. He found himself, however, unable to organize a government, and General Forey, on his arrival in Mexico, annulled Taboada's decree. After the decisive victory of the French arms Almonte became one of the triumvirate to whom they intrusted the management of affairs in Mexico, assigning him the Foreign Department and the Finances. When the scheme for placing Maximilian on the throne was perfected, he, in company with the Archbishop of Mexico, proceeded to Miramar, and, on behalf of the Mexican people, tendered to Maximilian the Mexican crown. When that unfortunate prince ascended the throne, he appointed Almonte Lieutenant of the Empire in April, 1864, and some weeks later Marshal of the Empire, and subsequently sent him to the Court of his ally, Napoleon III, where he remained in a semi-official capacity until the downfall of Maximilian. After the withdrawal of the French troops, he exerted himself to the utmost to save the tottering empire, having made every possible effort to induce Napoleon to keep his forces in Mexico for a few months longer.

Although Almonte had contrived to keep himself in power most of the time, he never attained the height of his ambition, that of the so-called Presidency, for which position he was twice a candidate—first in 1845, and again just after the close of the war with the United States, when he allied himself, for a time, with the Liberal opposition.

After the downfall of the empire and the execution of the Emperor, the deceased continued to reside in Paris, where he lived until his death. General Almonte was a man of rare abilities and varied attainments. But few natives of Mexico can boast of the high mental culture he possessed.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

An Execution in Constantinople.

Another rare sacrifice to justice occurred recently in a street near Ak-Serai. The victim in this case was a Mussulman Albanian, named Hassan, who about a fortnight ago violated and then murdered a woman at Scutari. He had entered the house in a lonely quarter of the Asiatic suburb in the daytime, and finding the woman alone, perpetrated his double crime, and afterwards decamped with what light valuables he could carry off. The police, for a wonder, succeeded in tracking him, and, as he was identified by some one who had seen him enter the house, he finally confessed the crime during his second or third examination at the Zaptieh. From the first there was no chance of his escaping capital punishment, but his sentence was, as usual, concealed from him till the last.

The execution had been delayed for some days owing to the difficulty of finding a gipsy—the usual finisher of the law in Stamboul—to undertake the job for the modest fee offered by the authorities. The Zingaree, however, holding out for better pay, a policeman was at length induced to do the work, and, without previous hint of his fate, the murderer was roused from his sleep at sunrise on Wednesday to go down, as he was told, to a steamer for exile to Trebizond. On reaching the spot selected the party of police escorting him halted, and the first intimation the wretch had of his fate was the question if he desired to say his prayers. He replied in the negative, and the executioner then advanced and attempted to throw a looped cord over his head. Manacled though he was, he resisted for some minutes, struggling fiercely, and screaming in a manner which, early as the hour was, speedily gathered a crowd into the previously empty street. At length the cord was got round his neck, and, after a further short resistance, he was strangled into insensibility. This done, the body was hitched up to a hook in the door-post of a neighboring butcher's shop, with the feet barely off the ground, and left to die thus, under watch of a single zaptieh. As usual, there was no excitement among the spectators, and in less than half an hour after the murderer was dead only some three or four loiterers lingered near the spot. About 1 P. M. the body was cut down, and carried off in a sack for burial.

THE PEACE FESTIVAL.

Opening Rehearsal on Monday Evening.

From the Boston Journal, March 23.

The key note of the Great Peace Jubilee was struck last evening in the opening rehearsal of the first section of Boston singers, at Bumstead Hall, under Mr. Carl Zerrahn. In response to the advertisement of Mr. Tourjee, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled, completely filling the hall, and not a few who sought admission were compelled to return home to await the opening of the second series of rehearsals, which are to follow next week. The hall contains something less than seven hundred seats, and not only were these filled, but double rows of gentlemen lined the walls. The enrolment books in the hands of Mr. Peck—each applicant being compelled to register his or her name and the part sung—showed the assemblage to be made up as follows:—Sopranos, 314; altos, 101; tenors, 156; basses, 220; total, 791.

Pamphlets containing two of the choruses to be sung at the festival, viz., Nos. 3 and 5, "To God on High," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and "The Marvellous Work," from Haydn's "Creation," and a part of "The Heavens are Telling," also from the "Creation," were placed in the hands of the singers as they entered the hall and it was announced that all the choruses would be in print next week. Mr. Zerrahn promptly began work with his usual suavity and energy, and for an hour and a half the choristers were drilled upon "To God on High" and "The Marvellous Work," Mr. Carlyle Petersilea presiding at the piano. The vocalists seemed as earnest in the work as the conductor, and it was very evident at the outset that the chorus was made up of the very best materials.

Lamartine's Funeral.

M. de Lamartine's family, obeying his last wishes that he should be interred at his country parish, St. Point, near Macon, did not accept the public funeral decreed by the Emperor. The decree therefore remains on record merely as a compliment. M. Emile Ollivier, the only deputy who followed the corpse to St. Point, writes to M. Emile de Girardin a short account of the funeral, which is published in the *Liberte*. The inhabitants of Macon, where M. de Lamartine was well known and greatly beloved, turned out to look at the coffin when it arrived at the Macon station.

On the way from Macon to St. Point the hearse was frequently opened, to enable the country population to look at the coffin and sprinkle it with holy water. Several people kissed the coffin and wept over it. The only names of note among the mourners mentioned by M. Ollivier are MM. de Lassrade, Emile Augier, Jules Sandeau, Alex. Dumas *fils*, E. Texier, and Rolland. M. Ollivier is careful to state that "not a single political man of importance came from Paris, and no member of the Provisional Government." No speech was made over the grave, the deceased having expressly desired that none should be made.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Several prisoners were in the dock this morning, whose cases were considered by the jury.

Thomas Campbell was tried upon the charge of malicious mischief. Dr. H. H. Smith was driving along the street in his carriage, and the defendant was following close behind in a milk wagon. The doctor's vehicle was stopped suddenly by a car, and the defendant's horse, having no sufficient notice of the stoppage, put his head through the window of the doctor's carriage, and the shaft of the milk wagon also intruded itself into the finer vehicle. The element of wanton malice not being in this case, his Honor instructed the jury that they should acquit, and they found accordingly.

John Craig was tried upon the charges of forgery and uttering a forged check. It was testified that he presented at Drexel's a New York check endorsed "John P. Wilbare, C. H. Mallory." They sent it to New York for collection, and the bank there returned word that the endorsements were forgeries. Therefore when the prisoner called again to receive payment, a detective was in waiting and took him into custody.

Closeted with the officer, he was informed that he was charged with robbing C. H. Mallory, of New York, of a gold watch and other articles, but denied it, saying he was not in New York at the time, having but recently been discharged from Moyamensing, where he had been twelve months confined for robbing a house in Ninth street. Then the officer accused him of forging these endorsements, which he acknowledged he had done. Jury out.

Ellen Griscoe was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 24—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93¼. United States 5-20s easier at 83¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24½; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—A. M.—Cotton opens active at 12d. for middling uplands and 12¼d. for middling Orleans. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

No. 2 red Western Wheat, 8s. 10d.

Spirits Petroleum higher at 9d. per gallon.

LONDON, March 24—A. M.—Sugar, 29s. 9d. afloat.

HAVRE, March 24.—Cotton last night closed firmer but not higher.

ANTWERP, March 24.—Petroleum closed last night at 54½f. for standard white.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 24—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet. Stocks quiet. Erie, 24¾. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—P. M.—Cotton active and ⅛d. higher; the sales are estimated at 20,000 bales; middling uplands, 12⅛d.; mid-dling Orleans, 12½d. Breadstuffs quiet.

HAVRE, March 24.—Cotton opened active and higher; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 143f.; low middlings, afloat, 143½f.

LONDON, March 24—P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 9½d. Tallow, 46s. 3d. Other articles unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 131¾. Exchange, 8½; 5-20s, 1862, 118; do. 1864, 113¾; do. 1865, 115¾; new, 113; 1867, 113; 10-40s, 105; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 88; Canton Co., 58; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central, 161; Reading, 91⅞; Hudson River, 137¾; Michigan Southern, 9[illegible]; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 8[illegible]; Cleveland and Toledo, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 127; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 122.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Cotton firmer at 28c. Flour active for winter wheat; Howard street family, $9@10·50; City Mills family, $9·50@[illegible]; Western extra, $8·25@8; do family, $8·75@9·75. Wheat is a shade firmer; small receipts and prices unchanged. Corn dull; prime white, 86c.; yellow, 8[illegible]@88c. Oats dull at 68c. Rye dull at $1·40@1·50. Mess Pork quiet at $[illegible]·50. Bacon firm; ribbed sides, 17c.; clear do 18c.; shoulders 15c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 20c. Whisky dull at 95c.

Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162	Western Union T.	38½
Phil. and Rea. R.	91⅝	Cleveland and Tol.	106¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	96⅝	Tol. & Wabash R.	66¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88½	Mil. & St. P. com.	69¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	84⅝	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	92⅝	Adam Express Co	60
Chi. and R. I. R.	131⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	122½	Gold	131⅝
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	88½	Market irregular.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Civil Tenure Act—Grant Does Not Desire its Absolute Repeal—A Modification Fixed Upon.

The Cuban Troubles—Arrival of the Revolutionary Envoy at the Capital.

Legislation at Harrisburg—Senator Fisher's Explanation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Cuba Question—Another Story Made Public.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The presence here of the envoy from the insurrectionary authorities of Cuba is attracting much attention in Government circles, in view of the fact that he will probably present his credentials to the Secretary of State. It is understood that the whole subject was discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, when the Secretary of State asked the advice of the President and other members of the Cabinet.

The Government is disposed to move with great caution id the matter, especially in view of the fact that, from information in its possession, the revolutionary party in Cuba is by no means as formidable as represented, nor is there much likelihood of the insurgents being able to either establish or sustain a provisional government for any length of time. The Government is also informed officially that the Spanish authorities at home are shipping not only large numbers of troops to Cuba, but abundance of arms and munitions of war.

Except the insurgents receive substantial aid from some outside source, it is hardly possible that they can hold out long against the power which Spain is bringing to bear upon them. Our Government sympathizes with the liberal party in Spain, and many high officials here think that the efforts of the Cuban insurgents is calculated to distract and weaken the home government; and as they believe Cuba will be ours in good time, they are not disposed to interfere unnecessarily in the present squabble.

Modification of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

The Senate Judiciary Committee made their report on the Civil Tenure act to the caucus this morning. The committee strike out the first and second sections of the act, and in lieu thereof insert a provision authorizing the President to suspend and appoint officers during the recess of the Senate, and within thirty days of the meeting of Congress the President is required to send all nominations to the Senate.

If said appointments are not confirmed a vacancy will exist when the Senate adjourns, and the President will then make another nomination. The suspended officer is not reinstated.

The committee informed the caucus that the sub-committee had had a conference with President Grant, and showed him the bill which they had agreed upon, and that he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with it, and, further, that he did not desire that the act should be repealed. The caucus immediately adopted it, and it will pass with but little opposition.

Despatch to Associated Press.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Post Office Department has been officially informed that on January 1 the distance between the termini of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads was 319 miles. One of these termini was 955 miles west of Omaha, and the other at Carlin, 445 miles east of Sacramento.

On the 1st of February the Central Road had been extended to Elcho, 23 miles east of Carlin; on the 25th of February, extended to Wells, 55 miles east of Elcho; on the 24th of March the Union Pacific has been extended to Ogden, west Evanston 85 miles, and the Central to Lucca, east of Wells 74 miles, thus leaving a gap of only 82 miles to be filled in order to unite the two Pacific roads.

FROM MISSOURI.

Financial Embarrassment and Suicide—The Rush to the Mines—Political Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Mr. Xavier Ringwood, formerly a citizen of St. Louis, but lately of St Genevieve, committed suicide there on Monday, in consequence of financial embarrassment. He was engaged in the brewing business, and had lost $12,000.

A private letter from White Pine states that emigration is pouring in there from all sections of the country. The Eberhardt Mine is reported very rich. $1,250,000 have been taken out of it during the past five months.

Arrangements have been made for the completion of the railroad from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, a distance of three hundred miles.

The Democratic Central Committee yesterday resolved not to run a party city ticket, and recommend that the people, irrespective of party, nominate and elect honest city officers.

Affairs in Mexico—Calican to be Besieged—General Canto Jovial.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—A Mazatlan letter states that Colonel Palacios, who recently escaped from jail in Mazatlan, is massing his forces to attack the city of Calican, and acts under instructions from Placido Vego, who is hourly expected on the coast.

General Canto received the congratulations of his friends at his rooms in the jail, during his saint's-day, and treated them to a banquet. The newspapers of Durango demand the immediate sentence of Generals Canto and Gutierrez.

Fire in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, March 24.—A fire which occurred here last night involved a loss of $30,000. The chief losers are O'Neil & Light, velocipede rink, First National Bank, P. Durkee & Sons, book and stationery, and Van Deusen Brothers, dry goods. The insurance covers two-thirds of the loss.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

SENATOR FISHER AGAINST COUNCILMAN EVANS

HARRISBURG, March 24.—Mr. Fisher rose to a personal explanation, and had read that portion of the Philadelphia Council proceedings of Thursday last which had reference to a motion made by Mr. Robert M. Evans to have a committee appointed to investigate the defeat of the Metropolitan Police bill, and remarks made by Mr. Evans relative to him.

Mr. Fisher then proceeded, in the most violent language, denouncing the whole proceedings of Councils, and pitching into the said Evans in the severest terms.

The Committee on the Thayer vs. Greenbank contest made majority and minority reports.

Mr. Connell, from the Committee on Finance, reported a general appropriation bill.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the State in answer to the resolution of March 19, relative to the Superintendent of public printing.

Mr. Youngman, the Superintendent, through the Secretary, states that he will make a report in a few days, as required by law, and that he has been at Harrisburg every week during the session; that he has not spent three days in Harrisburg each week as specified by law, because he did not think his duties demanded it.

The following bills were introduced and referred:—

Mr. Nagle read one regulating the fees of auditors appointed by the Courts in Philadelphia. The bill provides that no audits shall exceed $250 unless agreed to by the parties in interest in writing.

Mr. Connell, one changing the venue in a certain case from Schuylkill to Berks.

Also, one defining the duty of police officers. The bill provides that in all cases of arrest made by police officers or constables in Philadelphia upon any of the streets, etc., the officers shall take the arrested parties for a hearing to the nearest alderman, except in case of arrest for intoxication, when the person shall have a hearing before the committing magistrate.

Mr. McCandless, one to vacate Albion street, in the Eighth ward, for a distance of 199 feet southward from Walnut.

Mr. Fisher, one to repeal the act creating an inspectorship of petroleum in Philadelphia.

Mr. Stinson, one authorizing the enclosing of Hog Island and Martin's bar, in the Delaware river, by a dyke; also one authorizing the Methodist Episcopal church at Downingtown to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Searight, one authorizing the State Treasurer to exchange, at par, one hundred thousand dollars of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for a like amount of the bonds of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company; also, one providing that on the second Tuesday of October next two Senators shall be elected for the district composed of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Green counties, and only one for Lancaster; also, two Representatives for Westmoreland, and one for Indiana county.

Mr. Nagle, one making it lawful for any railroad company to purchase and hold the stock and bonds, or to agree to purchase, or guarantee the payment of the principal or interest of the bonds, of any iron and railroad company authorized to construct a railroad.

Mr. Jackson offered a resolution appointing a committee of five Senators to inquire why the soldiers' orphans' school at Orangeville, Columbia county, was removed. It was amended so as to make it the duty of the Committee on Education, and also to investigate all other alleged abuses connected with soldiers' orphans' schools, and was then adopted.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented the thirty-first annual report of the Directors of Girard College.

The Committee on Banks offered a bill allowing the receiver of the Petroleum and Venango Bank to lift the bonds of this institution now deposited with the Auditor-General for the purpose of paying off their notes, the receivers having given security.

Mr. Josephs moved for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate certain facts connected with the United Firemen's Insurance Association bill.

This bill, Mr. Josephs said, with the original marks of the Clerk of the House, had been exhibited on Chesnut street by an *attache* of the House, who declared that it should not pass the Senate. A letter setting forth these facts was read from Lewis C. Cassidy. The committee was appointed, consisting of Josephs, Kerr, and Bunn.

Mr. Nice, of Schuylkill, presented eight remonstrances signed by 542 citizens, against allowing railroad companies to subscribe for stock of lumber and coal companies.

Mr. Davis moved to recall a bill from the Senate, which had hurriedly passed the House yesterday without a careful consideration. The bill is alleged to give power to oil companies to lay pipe anywhere in the oil region. It was called back.

Mr. Josephs extended an invitation to the members of the House to visit the ball of the Moyamensing Hose Company on Monday evening next, and moved to dispense with the session of that evening. Not agreed to—ayes, 13; nays, 75.

Mr. Meek offered a resolution, appointing a committee to investigate the accounts of the State Printer for 1867 and 1868. Agreed to.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of a German Consul.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Charles A. C. Dusenberry, appointed Consul of the North German Confederation for California, has entered upon the duties of his position.

Advices from Oregon.

Oregon papers report smoke issuing from Mounts Hood, Jefferson, and Three Sisters, and apprehend earthquakes as a consequence.

The Overman Mining Company have levied an assessment of $20 per share, delinquent, April 23.

Flour dull at $4·62½@5·50. Wheat, choice, $1·65. Legal-tenders, 77¾.

Sixty-six vessels are now *en route* to Great Britain from San Francisco, their cargoes aggregating 1,700,000 bushels of wheat. Also eight vessels for domestic Atlantic ports, with 166,000 sacks of wheat, and ten vessels for Rio Janeiro with 51,000 barrels of flour. California wheat and flour now afloat for China and other countries aggregate 2,300,000 sacks. The wheat is valued at $4,000,000.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Thieving Aborigines Pursued and Punished.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, March 24.—Reports to department headquarters from Fort Steele state that Lieutenant Young, with a company of mounted infantry, pursued the Indians who recently captured stock, overtaking them in the direction of Fort Fetterman. He surprised their camp, killed several, dispersed the others, and captured all the stock and some forty mules.

Daring Robbery in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Three robbers entered Mr. Schlenker's house yesterday afternoon, in the northern part of the city, gagged Mrs. Schlenker, who was alone, and escaped with $2300 Mr. Schlenker had just received for property sold. John Pierce was arrested, and confessed that he was one of the robbers. William Ellis was arrested on suspicion of being the one that escaped. The money was not recovered.

Fire in Milford, Mass.

WORCESTER, March 24.—Washington Block, in Milford, was considerably damaged by fire this morning. The fire originated in O'Neil's grocery, and communicated to Walker's clothing store and Levin's dry goods store. The total loss is about $5000. The property is insured in the Ætna, of Hartford, Fitchburg Mutual, and other companies.

Latest from Panama.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall the 15th, has arrived, with $103,000 in treasure from California. There is no news of importance from the Isthmus, except that the President of Panama offers for sale the exclusive right to sell ice on the Isthmus. The gunboat Nipsic had sailed for Carthagena.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, March 24, 1869.

The doubtful course of the Money market during the next two weeks is a source of much uneasiness among the mercantile classes of the community, who anticipate a critical period. That the regular market is only moderately supplied with available funds the bank statements are sufficient evidence, whilst the position is favorable for a new locking-up system, and many anticipate that such a course will be taken.

At present the market can scarcely be termed stringent, inasmuch as money can be had either at the banks or in the outside market on the usual conditions as to security and interest, but lenders are very firm in their rates for accommodation, and when pressed are not backward in exacting a higher scale of figures than generally rules in the market.

Call loans were active to-day at 6@7 per cent. on Governments, and at 7@8 per cent. on other securities. Street loans were made at figures ranging between 8@10 per cent. for prime obligations. A large business in time loans was done to-day at 12@15 per cent.

Government securities are very dull to-day and are ¼ lower. Gold maintains a steady front and the tendency is to a higher figure. The premium at 12 M. was 131⅝.

The Stock market was dull and prices weak. State loans were quiet, with sales of the first series at 102; third do. at 106¾; and coupon war loan at 100. City 6s sold at 100¾ for the new issues.

In Railroad shares there was but little activity. Reading Railroad sold at 45⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¾; and Minehill Railroad at 54⅝. 42¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 55¾ for Lehigh Valley; 33¾ for Catawissa preferred; 25¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

Canal stocks were neglected. 17¼ was offered for Schuylkill Navigation; 30¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 65 for Morris preferred.

In Coal and Passenger Railway shares nothing was done.

—The $4,500,000 seven per cent. gold loans issued by the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company, and thrown upon our market a few days ago, have met with a steady demand from capitalists, and have become so limited as to justify the fiscal agents here, Jay Cooke & Co. and E. W. Clark & Co., in placing the small balance on the market at 100, instead of 95, which has hitherto prevailed. Those who would seek investment, safe and profitable, for unemployed capital, would do well to make early application, as they will undoubtedly soon command a premium, as they are free from tax and pay 7 per cent. in gold.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$600 Pa 6s, 1 series	102	$1000 Leh 6s, G. l. ... ls.	90¾
$3000 do 3 se. ... ls.	106¾	12 sh Penna R. ... ls.	57¾
$100 Pa 6s W L. cp.	100½	1 do	57¾
$2200 do ... ls.	100	5 sh Mech Bk.	31½
$1200 City 6s, New	100¾	200 sh Read RR.	45⅝
$800 do ... s5.	100¾	200 do	45⅝
$300 do ... ls.	100¾	400 do ... ls.	45⅝
$1000 Pittsb'g 5s	71	200 do	45⅝
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99½	21 sh Minehill ... b5.	54⅝
$1000 Read 6s, '44-80	90	50 sh Hest'vle sat'y	11
$4000 Elmira, 7s	89½	8 sh W Phil. prv. eff	61

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅝@115⅞; do. 1862, 117⅞@118⅛; do., 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1865, 115⅝@116⅛; do., 1865, new, 112¾@113⅛; do., 1867, new, 112⅞@113⅛; do., 1868, 112⅞@113⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@105⅛; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 103⅞@103⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131⅝@131⅞; Silver, 125⅝@126⅝.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115⅝@115⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 117⅞@118⅛; do., 1864, 113⅜@114; do., 1865, 115⅝@116; do. July, 1865, 112¾@113⅛; do. July, 1867, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1868, 112⅞@113⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅞@105⅛. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 131⅝@131⅞.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅝@116; 5-20s of 1862, 118@118¼; 5-20s, 1864, 113⅜@113⅞; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 116@116¼; July, 1865, 113@113¼; do., 1867, 113@113¼; do. 1868, 113@113¼; 10-40s, 105@105¼. Gold, 131⅝. Union Pacific bonds, 103½@104.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.—Cloverseed is in good demand, with sales at $9·75@10·25. Timothy ranges from $3·35 to $3·62½, the latter rate from second hands. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

The Flour Market has improved, there being more inquiry both for shipment and home consumption; the sales foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $6@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·00; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $6·62½@9·25; and fancy brands at $9·50@12·00, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7·25@7·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The stock of prime Wheat is light, and for this description there is a fair inquiry, but inferior sorts are neglected; sales of red at $1·60@1·65; 1000 bushels amber at $1·70@1·80; and 1000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·48@1·54. Rye sells at $1·53@1·55 per bushel for Western. Corn is in firm request at former rates; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 87@88c.; and 1000 bushels Western mixed at 86c. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 73@75c.; and Pennsylvania at 60@68c. 2000 bushels Barley sold on private terms.

Whisky is nominal at 92@96c. per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.

Also, steamship Westphalia, from Southampton.

Also, steamship Hecla, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Arrived, ships Lady Heathcote, from Liverpool, and Macedon, from Manila. Sailed ships Edith, for Liverpool; Intrepid, for Callao; and Free Trade, for Baker's Island, via Honolulu. The Princess of Wales sailed from Victoria, March 19, for London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.................MARCH 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........39 | 11 A. M.........55 | 2 P. M.........59

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig Mary E. Pennell, Eaton, Savannah, Scott, Walter & Co.

Schr Agnes Reppiler, McFadden, Norwich, do.

Schr Edw. Ewing, McFadden, Norwich, do.

Schr T. W. H. White, Smith, Salem, do.

Schr B. Bradly, McMonagle, New Haven, Preston Coal Co.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Clio, Brann'n, Millville, John Street & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Wm. B. Morgan, Low, 6 days from Seaford, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr R. J. Cauron, Gosley, 6 days from Salisbury, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Robert Franklin, Glover, 10 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Joseph E. Palmer.

Schr Pearl, Brown, from Salem.

Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston.

Schr Clio, Brannin, from Millville.

Schr William and James, Outten, from Seaford, Del.

Schr George Fales, Little, from Providence.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Romance, hence, sailed from Fortress Monroe 23d inst., for St. Marks.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Schr Clara, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.

Schr Transit, Young, hence, at Providence 22d inst.

Schrs D. S. Siner, Godfrey, and Ellwood Doron, Jarvis, hence for Bath, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schrs America, Stetson; Mary Haley, Haley; and Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schrs Geo. Tauiane, Adams; A. M. Aldridge, Track; and Albert Mason, Grow, hence for Boston; J. W. Hall, Brown, hence for Bath; and J. C. Henry, hence for Nantucket, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Indian Appropriations.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Indian Appropriation bill which passed the House is the one which passed that body at the end of the Fortieth Congress, and which, being sent to the Senate, was overloaded with amendments until it sank.

It appropriated the sum the House Committee called for, namely, $2,413,816; this the Senate nearly *trebled* last session by adding items amounting to $4,341,902. It now remains to be seen whether the same disagreement will again occur. The difference in view is this:—The House bill proposed only to pay the amounts stipulated for in existing Indian treaties, while the Senate added those necessary for the treaties made since last August by the Indian Peace Commission. The House action has the advantage of providing at once for an expenditure about which there cannot be a dispute. The Senate action has a certain show of reason in precipitating the general question of our Indian policy—a most important question, involving the whole matter of Indian treaties, Indian government, Indian agents, and Indian wars.

There should be no objection, apparently, to considering these two matters separately—that is, adopting the House theory, to appropriate forthwith what money is actually, indisputably, and urgently necessary, and then debating the later Indian treaties; and our Indian policy as a question of itself. The spirited preliminary discussion in the House, though premature, was sufficiently indicative of the feeling of Congress and the country upon the present Indian system. What we call our "Indian policy" is only a vast quagmire, into which contractors tumble annually millions of appropriations, making it, however, only more hopeless than ever.

When Mr. Wood denounces the treaty system as "a fraud on the Treasury and an injury to the Indians," he keeps within the bounds of fact. Mr. Lawrence publicly declares not only that "the whole Indian Bureau is rotten and a mere den of thieves," but that "treaties have been put through the Senate when there were not six Senators present;" and the recent abuse of the treaty-making power in regard to the Indians is matter of history. At the very start, the question comes up, Are the Indians foreign powers? If not—and certainly while inhabiting our territory, subject to our laws, they are not—the very word "treaty" is a misnomer. Yet that word has been used of late years, and, under cover of it, what is really a contract or agreement, and as such a matter of legislation, has been exalted to the super-legislative character of a treaty.

We admit that difficulties surround the subject; that the status of the hostile tribes especially is anomalous; that it might be as unsatisfactory to call them "insurgents" or "rebels" as foreign enemies; that there is something of the nature of a treaty hanging about our compacts with them. Nevertheless, there is no such anomaly or confusion as justifies the subordination of the treaty-making power to the legislative power in Indian matters, so as to justify the former in buying and selling public lands through treaties with Indian tribes. Mr. Julian tells us that the new administration opposes this latter practice, and is anxious to break it up. It is clear, at all events, that with nearly a dozen new Indian treaties pending, and the appropriations required so large, it is worth while to see on what general principles we shall proceed, what claims the Indians really have on us, and how these claims may best be satisfied.

Army Changes.

From the N. Y. Herald.

An attempt is on foot to make some political capital out of certain phases of General Sherman's vigorous army administration. We hear of astonishing sympathy for this officer who is sent to "exile" on the Plains, or for that one who is mustered out, and altogether that the movement of regiments from one place to another is a very suspicious and expensive piece of tyranny. It was acknowledged on all hands that our army was too large for a time of peace, and in cutting down an army we suppose somebody must be cut out of it. Is there an officer left in who is not a faithful and good soldier? We doubt it. If, then, any that are in had been mustered out in the change there would have been the same cause of clamor from their direction as there is now on behalf of the many gallant men left without places. Otherwise Sherman is doing with the army just what Porter justly does with the navy. In both services there are posts that are pleasant and posts that are not pleasant. Shall one set of officers always have the rough and another always the smooth? Porter changes men from the Mediterranean to the West Indies, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to equalize what there may be of hardship and what there may be of agreeable in duty. It is the same in the army. Some officers would desire to be always in the luxury of the Crescent City, or to enjoy the edible and other delights of Baltimore, or to forget all else in the varied dissipations of our city, but for this others must live the neighbor of the Indian, share his fare practically, lead a miserable life of frontier, with even an exceedingly small chance for glory. That would be unjust, and to prevent such injustice Sherman moves the army to and fro between all the points; and generous men who have been having a good time on the pleasanter posts feel that it would be ill-natured to grumble now at harder ones.

Denmark—St. Thomas.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Magnificent transactions in real estate seem to have an irresistible fascination for adventurous minds. Ever since a distinguished personage undertook of old to dispose of "all the kingdoms of the world and the glory thereof," at a single operation, (as is recorded in Matt. iv, 8), kindred, though somewhat less daring attempts to bull or bear the land market have been common. And, much as we disrelish and distrust them, we are not insensible to their witcheries. Columbus was a transcendent land speculator; Vespucius an inferior specimen of the breed; Washington dabbled in fancy tracts, but prudently, as became his cautious nature; Aaron Burr was always a practical Lazarus and a prospective Crœsus though his inveterate passion for operating in spacious "grants" and "concessions;" and Jefferson made one grand hit in the Louisiana purchase which has turned the heads of half our statesmen ever since. We must apply the brakes determinedly, or we shall be run into the abyss.

Governor Seward put us in for $7,200,000 down, with a heavy drain evermore, by his Alaska job. It was a horrible sell—we would much sooner have paid the money, and been excused from taking the territory. But Russia was our powerful and faithful ally—we could not afford to annoy or sour her—so we shut our eyes very tight, and swallowed the dose. It was a choker; but we got it down at last.

Alas! the appetite for jobbery is only stimulated by concessions. We had not fairly swallowed our icebergs when we were summoned to rinse them down with a few earthquakes. Governor Seward, it seems, had made haste to wheedle Denmark into selling us two of her three pretty islets in the West Indies for another seven millions and a half, or we might take all three (Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John) for eleven and a quarter millions! And, though the Senate has never even attempted to ratify the treaty, Mr. James Parton has written a clever pamphlet designed to prove that our honor requires the acceptance of the hard bargain and our payment of the seven and a half millions! (We fervently trust that Mr. Parton's pay for his ingenious performance does not depend on Denmark's getting the money.)

Let us admit at the outset that Governor Seward is fully committed to the payment in question; perhaps Johnson is committed with him. Our Secretary of State originated the dicker—pushed it in every way on the hesitating if not reluctant Danes—gave them no rest till he had extorted their consent to the bargain. There is no shadow of imputation resting on them in the premises. And if Mr. Parton had only been able to show any sort of authority in Governor Seward to bind his country by such a trade, his case would be a strong one. He quotes the Secretary triumphantly as writing to the Danish Envoy that "the United States" want to buy, and will agree to pay, so and so; but "Who authorized Governor Seward thus to commit the United States?" is the main question. He will find that it cannot be evaded.

Russia, it now appears, was quite aware that her extra icebergs were not sold till Congress voted the money. If Denmark was not equally well informed, the fault was not ours; for our Constitution and our history lay open before her. Mr. Jefferson was practically the Government, with the people overwhelmingly at his back, when he bought Louisiana; yet he did not hesitate to proclaim his act of no legal validity—a naked assumption of power. Congress might not merely have rejected his bargain—it might lawfully have impeached him for making it. It was the acquiescence of the people, through Congress, that gave it validity and binding effect.

Mr. Parton sums up his case in these propositions:—

"I. That we cannot repudiate Mr. Seward's bargain without inflicting a very great and irreparable injury upon a respectable nation, our good friend and ally.

"II. That if, after paying for Alaska, we refuse to pay for these islands, we stand dishonored before mankind as having one rule for the strong and another for the weak.

"III. That however erroneous may be the system which permits the Executive to commit the country to purchases of land, we have no right to hold Denmark responsible for that system, nor to reform it at her expense.

"IV. That when a foreign government has so much as delayed the ratification and execution of a properly concluded treaty with the United States, we have felt ourselves to be grossly wronged, and were willing to seek redress by violence.

"V. That these islands, in the opinion of professional men, have a great and peculiar value, which renders their acquisition highly desirable."

—To which thus responds the *Tribune*:—

I. Denmark is nowise injured. She has done no wrong, and incurred no dishonor. She has her islands as good as new, and may keep or sell them as she sees fit. Even were this not so, our Constitution lay open before her, and she might properly have said to Governor Seward and his emissaries, "When your Congress votes the money, we will consider your proposal."

II. We paid for Alaska, because it seemed not clear that Russia understood the matter. We then gave virtual notice that we would do so no more. If that notice was not sufficient, we mean to give one now that can nevermore be ignored or deemed inadequate.

III. There is no such "system" as Mr. Parton imagines. A vicious practice has silently grown up, which we must suppress at all hazards. If we give way now, "next day the fatal precedent will plead," and we shall be gone irretrievably. Here is our Thermopylæ, and we shall defend it. Denmark has been at no "expense" in the premises, and need be at none.

IV. If we were ever willing to "seek redress by violence" in a like case, we were wrong, and should probably have been thrashed if we had persisted in our bullying. But there is no such parallel as suggested above. We insisted that France should pay us, not because she had promised, but because she owed.

V. Bosh! A decent map of the West Indies refutes this plea. If we want more territory, let us wait till it comes to us freely. Buying populous communities is at once wrong and needless. If we can only behave ourselves, additional territories will voluntarily seek admission into our Union quite as fast as we shall be prepared to receive them. Purchase or conquest is the alternative of monarchies; we can have accessions enough by voluntary, peaceful, fraternal annexation.

Four Years' Suspension of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republican leaders in Washington stand upon the brink of one of the most damaging blunders ever perpetrated by a political party. The Republican Senators, divided between a repeal and an eight months' suspension of the Tenure-of-Office act, seem disposed to compromise an irreconcilable difference by suspending the law for four years. This would be a concession to General Grant of all the liberty which he demands during his term, and would probably be accepted by him without further remonstrance. He has extorted this concession from the upholders of the law by announcing his intention to make no removals unless he can have full liberty of action during the whole of his term. The Republicans wish all of President Johnson's appointees to be turned adrift; and those appointees are numerous enough to render their ejection an important party object. When Mr. Johnson became President, at the close of the war, there was not a Federal civil officer in the whole length and breadth of the rebellious States. All the civil officers in ten large States are his creatures, besides the numerous appointments he made in the Northern States to fill the vacancies which occurred during his term. The proposed suspension of the Tenure-of-Office act for eight months was intended to afford General Grant an opportunity to remove these and appoint Republicans in their places. But his refusal to use this liberty, and the known obstinacy of his character, have checkmated the movement. General Grant wants a second term; he knows that he can be re-elected only by getting the Republican nomination; and the power of removal during the last year or two of his present term is his chief reliance for packing and controlling the Republican Convention. His refusal to make removals during an eight months' suspension of the law is an adroit and effective move, which compels the Republican party to give up the fruits of their recent victory, or else permit him to wield the Federal patronage to supplant his Republican rivals for the succession, and dictate his renomination. Grant's unexpected tactics and the pressure of the office-seekers have shaken the steadiness of the anti-repeal Senators; and, according to present appearances, the difference is to be compromised by suspending the law until the 4th of March, 1873, which is as great a blunder as the Republican party could well commit.

It is a stupendous blunder, because it will expose both General Grant and the party that elected him to general contempt, as unprincipled self-seekers, who abandon all consistency and all shame in the pursuit of sordid objects. There is no ground of principle on which General Grant could justify his refusal to act under a suspension for eight months which would not equally bind him to abstain from action under a suspension of the law for four years. A refusal to accept a temporary suspension of the law for his own particular advantage can reflect credit on his character only on the supposition that he is standing up for the rights of his office, and that he scorns to sacrifice its just authority to personal ends. The eight months' liberty which he refuses would enable him to accomplish more valuable reforms in the public service than the residue of the four years' liberty which he will probably accept. Eight months are an ample period for clearing the service of corrupt and incompetent officials, and if he appoints honest successors, there will be comparatively little necessity for removals during the remainder of his term. On what ground, then, does he refuse the proffered eight months' liberty? The only tenable ground that can be imagined is, that he feels bound to stand up for the rights and dignity of his office, and refuses to accept as a personal favor the relaxation of a law that trenches upon the authority which the Constitution vests in the Executive. If, after refusing a short suspension, he accepts a long one, he will confess that he does not act upon principle, and that his only object is to get control of the patronage to promote his re-election. He will confess that he regards the public interest as subordinate to his personal ambition. As between suspension and repeal he has declared that he will not recognize the former, but will insist upon the latter. If he now accepts a suspension during his term as a substitute for repeal, he will advertise to the country and to the world that he is a vulgar office-seeker and office-broker, who sees nothing in public questions beyond the manner in which they will affect his own interests. Every consideration of principle binds him to treat a long suspension of the law with the same scorn as a short one.

The suspension of the Tenure-of-Office act for four years will be the most unblushing and disgraceful confession ever made by a political party. It confesses that the law is a partisan device for stripping Democratic Presidents of powers which Republican Presidents are permitted to exercise. If General Grant should be reëlected, he will claim and will be allowed the same liberty during his second term that is conceded to him in his first. If he should have a Republican successor, that successor will demand and extort the same exemption which is conceded to General Grant. The Tenure-of-Office act is to operate only on Democratic Presidents. It was enacted to curtail the authority of President Johnson, and will come into force again only to restrain the first Democratic President elected by the people. If the next President should be a Democrat, and the Republicans should happen to retain a majority of the Senate, the law could not be repealed, and it would come into operation at the beginning of a Democratic administration without any action by Congress, by the mere expiration of the period of suspension. So barefaced and unscrupulous an exhibition of partisanship, such an attempt to make the Constitution mean one thing for Democrats and another thing for Republicans, will open the eyes of the people and contribute powerfully to the overthrow of this party of political knaves which is now omnipotent at the Federal capital.

Our Legation in Spain.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The great importance of the questions growing out of the present struggle in Cuba makes it urgent upon the new administration to see that our interests in Spain are competently handled and looked after, and our legation to Madrid should, therefore, be put in the best possible condition, with a live and bold representative of the ideas of the President at the head of it. At the moment when least expected some question may be sprung by the course of events which will require immediate but judicious handling, and Minister Hale, who has been now for some years in Europe, can hardly be in such thorough *rapport* with the administration as our needs require.

Besides, the quarrel which has so long existed between himself and the Secretary of Legation has in a large degree diminished the moral power of the mission and created the necessity for the infusion of new blood into it. A new secretary has been recently appointed, but it cannot be claimed that he shall inspire the head of the legation with the new ideas which have germinated here in the past six months, and which the fires of the Cuba revolution are ripening in the minds of the American people. The importance of the questions pressing upon us require a first-class man in Madrid, and we hope President Grant will soon give the matter his personal attention.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

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CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

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We will receive applications for Policies of L Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at ou office. 1 1 3m

LEDYARD & BARLOW
Have Removed their
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No. 19 South THIRD Street,
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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

B. K. JAMISON & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates.
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
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JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.
1040 MILES
NOW COMPLETED.
The First Mortgage Bonds,
HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
WE ARE NOW SELLING
AT
PAR AND INTEREST,
Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—
For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of........$148·34
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of........ 173·84
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of........128·34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of...... 153·34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43·34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 116·34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118·34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118·34
Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
219 PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 126½

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S
PATENT
Alum & Dry Plaster
FIRE PROOF
SAFES
Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.
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SPHERICAL BURGLAR
SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL), Philadelphia,
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SECOND-HAND SAFES of all makes for sale low. 2 13 sw3m

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.
GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the nigh of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN SAFES.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF
SAFES, ETC.,
With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,
No. 639 ARCH Street,
AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC, for cash or in exchange for desirable property.
Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.
SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
3 9 tuthslm M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
85§ No. 434 RACE Street

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of
Spring and Summer Coatings,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, 1 3 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw† No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A man representing himself as an inspector of gas meters visited the house of E. F. Ashton, No. 417 Richmond street, and while pretending to examine the meter and pipes, carried off a lot of provisions.

—At a meeting of the Temperance Blessing, held last evening, a letter was read from Mr. John B. Gough, requesting that his name be entered upon the roll of members. Mr. Gough was declared a member.

—The old buildings that were situated at the northeast corner of Swanson and Catharine streets have been torn down, and on their site is being erected a warehouse for the storage of molasses and sugar. It will, when completed, be of brick, one story high, and have a frontage on Catharine street of 80 feet, and a depth on Swanson of 116.

—The Mayor has received two letters from S. Morris Wain, Esq., President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The first commends the intervention of several officers of the force in cases which came under Mr. Wain's personal notice. The second relates to the slaughter of dogs in the city pound, and requests that some manner of killing them be adopted less brutal and savage than that of beating them to death with clubs.

—Owen Shields, thirty-nine years old, residing in Washington avenue, near the Arsenal, had his jaw broken yesterday by a blow alleged to have been given by Patrick Coyle. The friends of Shields say that he was invited by Coyle into a tavern, but objected to taking a drink, and when liquor was poured into a glass for him threw it out, as he supposed, without Coyle seeing it; that as soon as he discovered it, he struck Shields, and inflicted the injury stated.

—George Roan has been arrested on the charge of collecting money upon the false representation that he was authorized to do so by the Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company. It is alleged that the accused had provided himself with a subscription book which contained what purported to be resolutions of the company, authorizing the collection of money, but no such resolutions had been passed. He was held in $2000 bail.

—M. A. Sarsfield, a woman of advanced age, was arrested yesterday, charged of collecting money upon false pretenses. The allegation is that she used a written statement, in which she is represented to have been burned out in Charleston, S. C., in 1867, to aid in her appeals for assistance, and was said to be in great distress. From persons she collected money of, her story was that she was going to leave at once and go South, yet after the lapse of several weeks she was found still soliciting charity. Alderman Kerr held her to bail for a further hearing.

—A horse valued at $10,000, the property of Mr. Andrew Moore, of the firm of Moore & Gibson, was injured to such an extent, on Monday afternoon, that it will probably have to be killed. The animal cost $7000, and was considered the fastest trotting horse in this city. A son of Mr. Moore was exercising the horse on Broad street, and driving into a cart, the animal took fright and ran down Broad street to Columbia avenue, and thence to Thirteenth street, when it came in contact with the tongue of a vehicle, which penetrated its breast. Young Moore was thrown from his carriage, and severely injured.

—Yesterday afternoon the Alumni of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy held their annual meeting, and the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:—President, Thomas Weigand; First Vice-President, C. L. Eberley; Second Vice-President, C. W. Hancock; Recording Secretary, C. Parrish; Corresponding Secretary, William McIntire; Treasurer, Edward C. Jones; the Executive Board, Charles L. Jefferson, Samuel T. Jones, W. H. Raser, Thomas J. Husband, Jr., Thomas M. Newbold, and P. J. L. Carberry. In the evening the first reunion of the Alumni of the college took place at the College Hall, on Tenth street, below Race. The institution was established over forty years ago, and the Alumni about five years ago.

—The forty-eighth anniversary of the Philadelphia Conference Missionary Society was celebrated last evening, in the Academy of Music. The order of exercises consisted of addresses by eminent clergymen connected with the Conference, together with the singing of appropriate hymns, which was conducted by a choir invited from all the Methodist Episcopal city church choirs. The introductory prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. Holdrich, after which Mr. John Whiteman, the Treasurer, submitted his report for 1868. The report exhibited the amount of $45,595·62 as the receipts of the past year, which is an excess of more than $5000 over the receipts of 1867. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Jacob Todd, of the Philadelphia Conference; Rev. E. Wentworth, D. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., connected with the Troy Conference; and Rev. J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary Parent Missionary Society.

The election of the new Board of Managers took place, after which the Doxology was sung, and the exercises closed with the benediction.

—Lawrence Branigan and Charles Burns were charged before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, yesterday, with removing whisky after it had been in charge of Revenue Officer Heilman. The testimony was to the effect that on the morning of March 17 Mr. Heilman discovered at the manufactory of A. J. Gallagher, No. 212 N. Front street, ten barrels of whisky, marked as coming from the place of Joseph T. Byrnes, No. 2448 N. Front street, and of L. Branigan, No. 1443. Believing that the tax had not been paid upon it, Mr. Gallagher was asked where it had come from, and replied that he had no knowledge whatever on the subject; that he had not ordered the liquor, nor did he intend to pay for it. Upon the revenue officer saying that he would detain it, Mr. Gallagher told him it must be at once removed from the store, but it was left there until steps could be taken to have it labelled. Before that could be done the whisky was rolled out on the pavement, and five barrels of it were subsequently taken away by Branigan and Burns, after they had been told a revenue officer had detained it. The accused were held for their appearance at Court.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131⅛.

—The Hudson river is still ice bound.

—Hon. Galusha A. Grow is in Washington.

—General Schofield left St. Louis for Fort Leavenworth yesterday.

—$10,000 in specie was shipped to Europe from New York yesterday.

—Vice-President Colfax left Washington yesterday for Andover, Ohio.

—Lewis S. Holden, a resident of Jefferson, Tenn., fell dead in Alexandria, Va., yesterday.

—W. B. F. Prescott, of Concord, N. H., has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury.

—The Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad, of Virginia, is to be completed to Winchester.

—The ice in the Missouri river is moving, and navigation will probably be resumed at an early day.

—An Israelite, named Hirsch, committed suicide in Baltimore, yesterday, by hanging himself in a synagogue.

—The Waban sheathing paper factory, at Needham, Massachusetts, was burned on Monday. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $20,000.

—The Union Pacific Railroad will commence carrying passengers and mails to Ogden, 1034 miles west of Omaha, to-morrow.

—A movement is on foot in St. Louis to call a convention of all the Irish religious and benevolent societies in the United States.

—The report that William M. Tweed, Jr., of New York, had been appointed Receiver of the Pacific Railroad Company, is erroneous.

—The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday agreed to report on the prompt confirmation of Henry D. Moore, as Collector of this port.

—Boston Common is to be used for the erection of a building for the Peace Festival, the Board of Alderman for the "Hub" ignoring all remonstrances.

—Advices from General Custer have been received. They are dated the 6th instant, and represent the gallant cavalryman as at liberty and chasing the Indians.

—Twenty of Brigham Young's wives arrived at Council Bluffs, Iowa, yesterday, on a visit to their friends in that city and Omaha. They will come as far East as Washington.

—Four passenger cars were thrown from the track of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad, near Washington, Ill., yesterday morning. Thirty-five or forty passengers were injured, though but few severely.

—A delegation, composed of prominent citizens of this city, is in Washington to confer with the President, Secretary of the Interior, and Congressional committees on the future policy of the Government in Indian affairs.

—The Senate caucus committee called upon the President last evening, and after consultation with him they left, satisfied that Mr. Conkling's modification of the Tenure-of-Office bill will be perfectly satisfactory to the President; and it will accordingly be reported to the caucus this morning, and passed before the Senate adjourns. The President was in the very best spirits, and those who have supposed that he would insist on an entire repeal will be as much disappointed as those who have been hoping for an open rupture between the President and the Senate. Although there has been a very strenuous opposition in the House to anything but absolute repeal, enough is known to warrant the belief that the House will agree to the Senate's modification, and that an adjournment can now be had in the course of a week or ten days.—*Inquirer.*

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 23.—The strike of the cotton spinners, which commenced at Preston, is spreading to other parts of the country, and in Glasgow it has become general. Several mills have partially suspended operations for want of hands.

LONDON, March 24, 3·30 A. M.—(Received at Philadelphia, March 24, 1·30 A. M.)—The debate on the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed in the House of Commons to-night.

Mr. Spencer H. Walpole opposed the bill, and The O'Donoghue made a fervid speech in its favor.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy followed, and said the strength of the Liberals came from the majorities at the hustings.

Mr. Gladstone had pledged himself and his followers to the destruction of all that was deemed most sacred. The destruction of the Church was urged by envy and jealousy. He maintained that the Church had always fulfilled its mission.

Mr. Gladstone then rose to conclude the debate. He reviewed the course of the argument for and against it, and declared that a new policy was necessary for Ireland, and this was the first step demanded by the unanimous voice of the majority.

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid deafening applause, and the House divided on the motion that the bill be read a second time, with the following result:—For, 368; against, 250; majority for the government, 118.

The announcement of this result was greatly cheered in the House, and the cheers were taken up by the people in the lobbies, and the news was thus conveyed to an immense crowd outside the House, who joined in the applause with the wildest enthusiasm. The House, at 3 A. M., adjourned over the holidays till the 1st of April.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons, the Committee on Mail Service to the United States, submitted a report, refusing to sanction the contract made by the Government with the Cunard and Inman steamship lines for conveying the mails to New York on the present terms.

PARIS, March 23.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the army contingent of one hundred thousand men required by the Government was voted, and the body adjourned until the 31st.

Madame de Lavallette, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead.

The French and Belgian journals publish the preliminaries of the proposed conference between France and Belgium to harmonize their mutual commercial interests.

MADRID, March 23.—In the Cortes a proposition made by M. Orense to disqualify persons holding office in the State from sitting as representatives in the Assembly was adopted, though strongly opposed by the Government. A procession of two hundred women marched through the streets yesterday, to the hall of the Cortes, and presented a petition against the military conscription.

MADRID March 23.—A garde mobile has been organized in Andalusia, to enforce the conscription and the collection of taxes.

HAVANA, March 23.—Advices from Santiago to the 18th instant represent that the insurgents are massing their forces on the south side of the island. The inhabitants in that quarter demand more troops for their protection. The Havana journals are all silent in regard to the movements of Government troops and of the insurgent forces. Nothing has been made known for some days of the operations of Count Valmaseda and Colonel Lono, or of the rebel Generals Quesada and Marmol. The *Diario* to-day, in a leading article, praises the Jesuits, and deeply regrets that the society was not established on the island twenty years ago. All the journals except the *Voz de Cuba* are reticent, as usual, in their accounts of, and comments upon, the late exciting occurrences.

HAVANA, March 23—Evening.—Captain-General Dulce held to-day a grand review of all the regular and volunteer forces in Havana. Dulce was enthusiastically cheered by the volunteers as he passed slowly along their lines. Troops continue to leave for the interior. The Nassau *Herald* reports the capture of the American brig Mary Lowell, at Ragged Island, by the Spanish man-of-war Andalusia. The brig at the time of capture was in the hands of the British custom house officers, on the charge of carrying arms and supplies to the insurgents in Cuba. The British war steamer Cherub has sailed from Nassau for Ragged Island, to investigate the affair. The Havana Government is fully advised of the conduct of the Andalusia.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Brazilian *Times* of February 22, received by the steamship Merrimac, mentions the arrival of several generals from the seat of war, afflicted with disease or wounds. An expedition into the country from Asuncion had returned with 1000 starving Paraguayans.

Lopez was still in the mountains, and Minister McMahon was still with him.

The Paraguayans who remained when the army left were massacred by scouting parties of Lopez's army.

The cholera prevails throughout the whole country.

The iron-clads have been ordered back up the river.

Baron Monas' bank in Montevideo had failed, and a temporary suspension by the other bank there caused considerable monetary excitement.

Several bridges and much other property around Pernambuco had been swept away by a sudden rise in the river.

There has been a severe drought in the interior, and the inhabitants are flying to the seacoast for food and water, and large numbers of cattle are dying.

HARRISBURG.

Decision in the Thayer and Greenbank Contested Election Case—Judge Thayer Declared Elected.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—The Legislative Committee, which has been engaged since the 14th of January in trying the contested election case of M. Russell Thayer, Republican, against Thomas Greenbank, Democrat, for the Judgeship in Philadelphia, this afternoon agreed to report in favor of Mr. Thayer, who will, accordingly, take the seat now occupied by Mr. Greenbank. The vote in the committee was seven Republicans in favor of Mr. Thayer, and five Democrats and one Republican (Mr. Robinson, of Mercer), in favor of Mr. Greenbank.

The report of the committee will declare that Mr. Thayer had a legal majority of 1750 votes. This result was attained by rejecting the vote of three Republican and six Democratic divisions in the First, Third, Fourth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth wards.

Nearly four hundred witnesses were examined.

Robison, the Republican who voted with the Democrats, did so because he was opposed to throwing out whole precincts.

Mr. Thayer was represented by J. Alexander Simpson, and Mr. Greenbank by Messrs. Porter, Dechert, and George Bull.

Senator Stinson, of Montgomery, was chairman of the committee.

Evening Session of the Legislature.

Last evening both branches of the Legislature met, and transacted the following business:—

SENATE.—The consideration of the General Registry law of the State was the order.

The bill makes it the duty of the assessors on the first Monday in June of each year to revise the transcripts which they have received from the county commissioners, and prepare a correct list of voters, with places of residence, and also make a separate list of all assessments for the commissioners. They are also, prior to the 1st of August, to post one copy of the list on the house where an election is held, and they shall add to their list the names of those claiming the right to vote. On election day any voter whose name has been omitted may, by taking oath, substantiated by the oath of one witness as to certain points, cast his vote.

The Court of Common Pleas is to have power, on request of citizens, to appoint two overseers to be present with the officers of election. It also makes it illegal for any Prothonotary, clerk or deputy to affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or aid in permitting the issue of fraudulent naturalization certificates, or to vote on such papers.

It also provides that all city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall be elected on the second Tuesday of October. That all elections shall be held between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. This act does not apply to Philadelphia.

Mr. Wallace offered amendments to change the law on the subject of permitting foreign-born citizens to vote, and to substitute the policy of the Western States for that of Pennsylvania, by allowing every foreigner who shall have resided in the State one year, and shall have filed his declaration of intentions over one year previously, to vote, and thus to prevent frauds and encourage emigrants to settle in this State.

The amendments of Mr. Wallace were defeated by a party vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The evening session was devoted to the discussion of the fifteenth constitutional amendment.

The Cattle Bill.

The following is a full abstract of the bill now before the Legislature:—

Section one provides that, to protect the citizens against the sale of diseased meats, and to furnish facilities for inspection, William Gohl, William V. McGrath, B. S. Hunt, and others be incorporated, with the right to erect buildings, and hold not exceeding two hundred acres of land. The drainage of the yard shall not be allowed to flow into the Schuylkill above the dam.

Section two provides that scales and facilities shall be furnished for the weighing and keeping of cattle, and all cattle shall be inspected by an inspector appointed by the Governor. The remaining thirteen sections of the bill contain the following points:—Five directors shall manage the company, and be elected annually. The capital stock to be five hundred thousand dollars. The usual power to mortgage is given. The Governor shall appoint an inspector, to serve for three years, with necessary deputies, and the company shall pay him a salary of $2500 per year, and he shall give bonds for $5000, and shall take an oath to be faithful. The inspector shall always be ready to weigh all cattle for sale or slaughter, and shall give the purchaser a certificate of weight. No inspector shall be interested in cattle, but shall examine carefully and reject all diseased cattle and prevent their sale. If he fails in his duty the Governor shall remove him. The company shall charge two cents per hundred pounds for the use of the yards, care, and fixtures. The inspector shall charge five cents per head. The company shall furnish sworn monthly statements to the Auditor-General of their receipts and expenses; and, in consideration of the franchises granted, it shall pay the State monthly for twenty years one per cent. of their receipts, in addition to all taxes and bonus now imposed by law. For weekly yardage, not more than fifteen cents per head shall be charged for heavy cattle, or five cents for calves, sheep, or hogs. After the appointment of the inspector, no flesh of animals shall be sold unless first inspected, under penalty of fine, to be paid to the Guardians of the Poor. Provided that nothing in this act shall apply to farmers bringing cattle to town to sell at retail.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·58	MOON SETS	3·55
SUN SETS	6·16	HIGH WATER	10·41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, }
WILLIAM C. KENT, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
D. C. MCCAMMON, }

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 3
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 9
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 10
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 11
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Mar. 13
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 18
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 13
FOR EUROPE.			
China	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 24
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 25
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Mar. 25
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 27
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 31
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Atalanta	New York	London	April 3
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Wm. Penn	New York	London	April 10
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 24
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 25
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 25
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 27

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, Pensacola, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, Matanzas, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, Pensacola, Workman & Co.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, Captain.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Norw. barque Eldorado, Thomson, 59 days from Cardiff, with railroad iron to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr E. S. Conant, Gerrish, 6 days from Eastport, with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co. 21st inst., 9 P. M., about five miles east of Barnegat, H. E. Tracey, mate, of Hancock, Me., was lost overboard; hove to and lowered a boat, but could not find him.

Schr Kansas, Eskridge, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with 88 000 feet sap boards to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr B. Sheppard, Williams, 7 days from Laurel, Del., with 56 000 feet sap pine flooring boards to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr H. F. Chambers, Chambers, from Lewes, Del., with soda ash and chains from brig Romaine, to John R. Penrose.

Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, from Boston, with mdse. to Merchant & Cloud.

Schr Ira Laffrienier, Coleman, from Boston, with mdse. to Merchant & Cloud.

Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton.

Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, from New York.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, for New Orleans, sailed from Boston on Monday morning.

Ship Germania, Evers, hence for Bremen, before reported at Halifax in distress, sailed 19th inst., for destination, having repaired.

Steamship Wyoming, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque Union, Marinaud, sailed from Cardenas 13th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at Palermo 25th ult.

Barque St. Peter, Goodwin, sailed from Antwerp 6th inst., for Newport, Eng.

Barque Linda, Fleming, hence, at Cardenas 13th instant.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 12th inst.

Brig Potosi, Coalfleet, at Messina 1st inst. from Leghorn.

Brig M. A. Berry, Chase, at Trinidad 16th inst., for a port north of Hatteras, ready.

Schrs S & M. D. Scull, Steelman, at Matanzas 12th inst., from Havana.

Schr Mary R. Samson, Samson, at Key West 14th inst., from Trinidad for New York, with sugar and molasses; put in with cargo shifted between decks, and remained 15th; would be ready for sea in two or three days.

Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, hence, at New York 22d inst.

Schr Southerner, Darling, hence, at Salem 19th inst.

Schrs J. T. Weaver, Jeffers, for Salem; E. B. Wheaton, Johnson, for do.; Westmoreland, Rice, for Providence; M. E. Coyne, Facemire, for Gloucester; R. H. Shannon, Dilks, for Provincetown; J. B Austin, Davis, for Boston; L S. Levering, Corson, for do.; M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, for do.; Lena Hunter, Perry, for do., all from Philadelphia, at New York 23d inst.

Schr Ida, Birdsall, sailed from Cardenas 13th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, hence for Boston, reported ashore off Nantucket; got off on Saturday, after throwing overboard part of her cargo, and arrived at Hyannis next day.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

R E M O V A L.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
DEALERS IN CURTAIN & WALL PAPERS
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET
TO
No. 530 MARKET Street
AND
No. 523 MINOR Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS OF
Brooks' Normal Series of Arithmetics.
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Teachers and Principals of Private Seminaries are invited to an examination of our large list of School Publications. Favorable terms given for first introduction. 3 3 wfm12trp

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E. H. GODSHALK & CO.

SPRING—1869.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.

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SPRING SALES,
Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
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MATTINGS,
3 11 wfm2m ETC. ETC.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
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AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents,
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 lm*

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
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ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
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FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3§

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MT. VERNON HOTEL,
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Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding with or without rooms. 3 5 lm

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WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 2m

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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

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The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, March 25, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday,
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT	Brocande	Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, Oct. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin.......... $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin..........$145 | Second cabin..........$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

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No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD, & Co.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

NOTICE TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.—The Steamship TONAWANDA, temporarily withdrawn from the Savannah line for repairs, will resume her place on the line this week, to sail on SATURDAY next 27th inst., at 8 A. M.

Freight received TO-MORROW, at QUEEN STREET WHARF. WILLIAM L. JAMES,
3 23 4t General Agent.

PERSONAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, —OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 South FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance of Councils approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewers on Seventeenth street, from Vine street to Spring Garden street, will be paid. All persons having claims for labor done or materials furnished for said sewer, are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M., of the fifteenth day of APRIL A. D. 1869.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
3 17 w3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.
ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT
The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,
N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 21
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH G. CATTELL

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 3 16§

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC COMBINATION
OF
MR. MAX MARETZEK'S
ITALIAN AND GERMAN
OPERA COMPANY,
TOGETHER WITH MR. MAX STRAKOSCH'S
KELLOGG OPERA TROUPE.

The whole comprising the greatest array of operatic and artistic ability ever presented in this city in a single opera season.

NINE (9) OPERA NIGHTS
AND TWO MATINEES,
Commencing on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31,
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
who shortly leaves to fulfil her European engagement.
LAST APPEARANCE OF
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
who leaves for Europe on the 16th of April next.
During this brief season
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will appear in
FAUST,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
DON GIOVANNI, and
FRA DIAVOLO.

Also, for the first time in Philadelphia, Meyerbe's grand opera of
IL PROPHETE
will be produced with its gorgeous *mise en scene*, grand ballet, and military bands, etc. etc., with
MADAME LA GRANGE
in her greatest role, that of "Fides."

In addition to the above Donizetti's grand opera of
BELISARIO
ll be rendered, with
MISS AGATHA STATES
in the principal role.

The following artists will also appear in conjunction:—
MISS J. McCULLOCH,
MADAME ROTTER,
MADAME CELLINI,
SIGNOR BOETTI,
HERR HABELMANN
Sig. LOTTI,
Signor ORLANDINI,
HERR FORMES,
Signor ANTONUCCI.
BARILI,
Sig. DUBREUL,
Sig. RONCONI, and others.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Mesdames WESMAEL and ZUCCOLI
IN THE GRAND BALLET.
Conductors, { Mr. MAX MARETZEK and Sig. TORRIANI.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the extraordinary expense attendant upon the engagement of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG and the production of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of "IL PROPHETE" the prices upon the 'KELLOGG" and "IL PROPHETE" nights will be
ADMISSION, $1. RESERVED SEATS, $2.
Subscription for the nine (9) opera nights will be
TWELVE (12) DOLLARS ONLY.

The Box Office will open for the subscription sale at Mr. C. W. Trumpler's Music Store on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 9 A. M. 3 23

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 24,
Third Night of the Romantic Drama entitled
FOUL PLAY,
From the celebrated work of
CHARLES READE AND DION BOUCICAULT,
WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Management beg leave to announce an engagement with the great
LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION,
JENNY WILLMORE, LIZZIE WILLMORE, AND FELIX ROGERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8.
BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY DAVENPORT.
Only Night of E. L. DAVENPORT.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 24,
WILD OATS.
Rover..........MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
After which BARBE BLEUE.
Boulotte..........MISS FANNY DAVENPORT
And MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Mr. Craig, Miss Davenport, and Company.
Friday—Benefit of MRS. T. A. CREESE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO..........Managers
(Also of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago.)
GRAND CLOTH OF GOLD.
TO-NIGHT,
The great Extravaganza,

Mrs. Oates,	THE FIELD	Leon Brothers
Fannie Stockton		Hernandez,
Katie Putnam,	OF	Girard,
Mr. McManus,		Brebans,
Mr. Burnett,	THE CLOTH	The Japs,
Mr. Fiske,		Swiss and Cow-bell Ringers, etc,
Mr. Bradley, etc.	OF GOLD.	

ALL APPEAR
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
IN THE
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. 3 22 6

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
A Re-engagement Demanded by the Public of Professor Risley's Imperial and Original
JAPANESE TROUPE.
Thousands unable to gain admission last week.
"ALL RIGHT" APPEARS EVERY NIGHT.
FAREWELL MATINEE on SATURDAY AT TWO.
Evening Admission, 25, 50, and 75 cents. Seats at Trumpler's. 3 22 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS
for a limited number of nights.
The great JAPS and the original
ALL-RIGHT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1869.
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert by the Wonderful Children Artists from New York,
JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS.
Assisted by the following Eminent Artists:—
MAD. HENRIETTA BEHRENS,
MR. R. HENNIG,
AND MR. JULIUS HESS.
TICKETS..........ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained at Hassler's office No. 214 S. Eighth street, and music stores of Messrs. Louis, No. 1230; Andre, No 1104; Boner, No. 1102; Wittig, No. 1021; and Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut Street.

Doors open at 7; Concert at 8. 3 21 3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 18 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; and Andre's Music Store No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular. [3 6 stuth3mo] PROF. L. LEWIS.

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club. Admission, 10 cents.
3 9 3m J. W. POST.

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FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 1 2 15

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Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
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HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1869.

The Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

THE House of Commons passed this morning, by the decisive vote of 368 to 250, a motion that the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church be read a second time. It is evident that Mr. Gladstone has been far more successful in his treatment of this question than in his management of the Reform bill, for he has rallied his full party strength, and the only possible chance of retarding the speedy triumph of this great and just reform must be sought in the dilatory or hostile action of the House of Lords.

It is scarcely possible for an American, trained under a system which tolerates no connection between Church and State, but leaves to all sects freedom of worship, and to all citizens freedom to appropriate every cent of the money they are willing to devote to religious purposes to the support of the denomination they individually prefer, to fully comprehend the outrageous and horribly unjust nature of the religious grievance under which Ireland has groaned for centuries.

The British Government has systematically taxed the Irish people not only for the maintenance of the so-called Established Church where it has an actual existence, but in parts of the island where it has scarcely a single worshipper large salaries are paid year after year for hypothetical church services for hypothetical congregations. The meagre pittance of an impoverished people is subjected to onerous exactions for a totally useless purpose, and the Irishman's scanty rations of pig and potatoes are reduced to a starvation standard that a few prelates and pastors may live in luxurious ease. Long ago it was said that many of these churches were founded for the same reason that butcher-shops were opened, to the horror of the natives, in every village in India—not that anybody used or needed them, but that it was possible an Englishman might some day want to go to an Established church in the Catholic parishes of Ireland, or to get a dinner of roast beef in the heart of Hindoostan; and that all considerations of decency, justice, or humanity must pale before the necessity of supplying every loyal John Bull with exactly what he wanted in every part of the British dominions.

In some parishes where the Government exacts large sums from impoverished Catholics to support dignitaries of the Established Church, there was never a permanent Protestant resident. Sydney Smith, himself a Protestant clergyman of the Established Church of England, said, in reference to this subject, years ago, that—

> "Of what Protestants there are in Ireland, the greatest part are gathered together in Ulster, or they live in towns. In the country of the other three provinces the Catholics see no religion but their own, and are at the least as fifteen to one Protestant. In the diocese of Tuam they are sixty to one; in the parish of St Mullins, diocese of Leghlin, there are four thousand Catholics and *one Protestant;* in the town of Grasgenamara, in the county of Kilkenny, there are between four and five hundred Catholic houses, and three Protestant houses. In the parish of Allen, county Kildare, there is no Protestant, though it is very populous. In the parish of Arlesin, Queen's county, the proportion is one hundred to one. In the whole county of Kilkenny, by actual enumeration, it is seventeen to one; in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, province of Connaught, fifty to one."

With slight modifications these statements are substantially true to-day. Some years ago the British Parliament agreed to grant a tolerably liberal annual appropriation from the Church fund to Maynooth College, a Catholic institution; but this measure has only mitigated to a very slight extent the injustice of the present system. Mr. Gladstone proposes to "reform it altogether," but at the same time to respect vested rights. If his measure prevails, disestablishment will not take place until January 1, 1871, and a commission will be appointed to arrange, during the next ten years, a redistribution of the assets of the existing Church, which are valued at about eighty millions of dollars. The new Episcopal Church is to receive a clear title to all the private endowments or gifts it has received since 1660, and a fair valuation is to be paid for the life interest of its bishops, incumbents, and curates. The Catholics and Presbyterians are also to receive a fixed sum, which will yield them about the amount of their present annual appropriations. The interest of the surplus remaining after the payment of these charges is to be appropriated to the relief of the lunatics, deaf and dumb, idiots, and the poor of unhappy Ireland.

The adjustment of the details of this measure has been attended with great difficulty, but it deserves high praise as an honest effort to relieve an oppressed people from a grievous burden. Mr. Gladstone contends that it will save everything in the Irish Establishment that is worth saving, while it will command "the approving shout of mankind" by its grand stride towards complete religious freedom.

The Death of Almonte.

ANOTHER of the turbulent spirits which Mexico has produced so prolifically has been called to the other world. The cable this morning informs us that Juan Nepomuceno Almonte died in Paris on the evening of the 22d, well advanced in years, and doubtless thoroughly sated with the ups and downs of guerilla statesmanship. His career, a detailed account of which is given elsewhere, would read like a romance, if we did not remember that he was a native of Mexico. After attaining considerable reputation for ability and culture, he came prominently before the world in the war against the secession of Texas, in 1836, in which he figured as one of the ablest and most trusted supporters of Santa Anna. When the latter was succeeded by his rival, Bustamente, Almonte was made Secretary of War, notwithstanding his leaning towards Santa Anna; and when Bustamente, in turn, was hurled from power, in 1840, he retired for a time from politics, supporting himself by giving scientific lectures in the capital. By another turn in the wheel of fortune he became the representative of Mexico at Washington; and when the Texas imbroglio caused a breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two republics, he was transferred to the Courts of France and Great Britain, in succession. From 1853 to 1856 he again appeared at Washington, while Santa Anna's will enjoyed another spasmodic reign; and Santa Anna's next misfortune saw him again transferred to London.

It is difficult to divine the motives which led him to espouse the cause of Maximilian. It may have been that by this time he had so thoroughly mastered the national instincts of his countrymen as to incline to the belief that they were incapable of sustaining a stable form of government without the aid of some outside pressure; or, what is still more probable, he may have seen that the days of his successful intriguing for place and power in republican Mexico were numbered with the past, and that his only opportunity for figuring as a statesman lay in treachery to the cause for which he had pretended to struggle throughout his previous career. Whatever may have been his motive, he became a leader in the monarchical scheme, and by his earnest support of it became necessarily an involuntary exile at its final collapse.

The career of such a man is not without its lesson. He was unquestionably possessed of the most essential elements, both natural and acquired, for success in public life. If he had been born in Spain he would doubtless have been the compeer of Prim, Serrano, and Concha; if he had been born in the United States, his career might have as enviable as that of any statesman or soldier which the country has produced. But the misfortune of his life was the fact of his Mexican birth. As it was, he was a model Mexican of the old school, restless, ambitious, treacherous, and unfortunate. The school to which he belonged, however, is not yet extinct, and it is doubtful if we may witness its extinction before Mexico again undergoes the process of foreign settlement and thorough transformation.

Another Legislative Outrage.

THE State Senate yesterday distinguished itself by perpetrating another outrage on public decency. We do the Senate too much honor by putting the matter in this way; it would have distinguished itself rather by some virtuous action. Outrages have been the regular order at Harrisburg during the present session, and the most unblushing defiance of public opinion and the rights of the citizens of this Commonwealth has been shown by the men who were sent to the State capital to guard our interests.

The latest Senatorial effort to which we are obliged to call the attention of our readers is the passage of a bill to repeal the first section of the act, approved March 14, 1867, for the better regulation of places of amusement, so far as it relates to Carncross & Dixey's.

The act referred to was one of the most proper and commendable ever passed by the Legislature. It was designed for the protection of the lives of visitors to places of amusement, in case of alarm of fire or accident of any kind and it received the approval of all but a few selfish managers; who found their receipts in some degree diminished by it. The act forbids the placing of chairs in the aisles and passages of our theatres, concert-rooms, and minstrel halls, so that in case of an alarm of any kind the audience may have unimpeded egress. The necessity for such a law is apparent on the face of it, and the fact that the Senate has consented to exempt one place of amusement from its provisions is strong circumstantial evidence that improper means were used to influence those who voted to endanger the lives of the visitors to the establishment mentioned.

The minstrel hall on Eleventh street is, ordinarily, not one of the best places in the city for the rapid dismissal of an audience, and if the managers of the concern are allowed to obstruct the passage-ways the consequences would be frightful in case of an alarm of fire. If the Senate proposed to make any change in this law it ought to have included all the places of amusement in the city, and to make an exception in favor of this one establishment is a deliberate defiance of public opinion that merits the strongest condemnation.

That the House will concur in this outrage, if it dares, we have not the slightest doubt, especially if sufficient inducements are held out by the parties interested in the outrage, and the Governor's action in the past does not allow us to hope for any interference on his part.

The Judicial Contest.

THE termination of the contest between Judge Thayer and Judge Greenbank for the seat upon the bench of the District Court of this city, will not surprise any one who is familiar with the peculiar tactics adopted by the Democracy last October. In many divisions in the lower wards of the city the election was a complete farce, and when the incontestable facts in the case were brought before the committee of the Legislature, they had no alternative but to throw out the entire vote. Where the Democratic vote alone was greater than the number of legal voters residing in the division, the task of sifting out the legal votes on either side was one approaching impossibility. The course of the committee of the Legislature, whose decision in the matter is final, will, therefore, meet with general approval. No reasonable and unprejudiced person doubts that Judge Thayer received a clear majority of the legal votes cast at the election, and no such person will regret seeing him installed in the position to which he was elected by the people, in spite of wholesale fraud.

The Fine Arts.

THERE are now on exhibition at the gallery of Messrs. James S. Earle & Sons several pictures by Philadelphia artists, which are well worthy the attention of our connoisseurs. With the opening of spring our galleries begin to blossom with the result of the winter's labors of the artists; and since the breach between the painters and the Academy of Fine Arts appears to be widening rather than diminishing, those who are interested in Philadelphia art are forced to search elsewhere than in the galleries of that venerable institution, if they desire to find out what the wielders of the brush and palette have been doing since they returned from their holiday rambles last fall.

In their front up stairs gallery the Messrs. Earle have arranged as a special exhibition a new work by Mr. George H. Pettit. This is the largest and most important picture that Mr. Pettit has yet executed, and while it shows a very decided advance in many respects, the artist has not succeeded in getting rid of all his unpleasant peculiarities of style. The subject is "Hamlet and Ophelia," and the scene represented is when she returns his letters and gifts with the words, "Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind."

The figure of "Ophelia" is graceful, but rather weak. The face is inexpressive, and the shadow is too cold and makes too decided a line. The drapery is well painted, and some of the flesh is also executed with considerable skill.

"Hamlet" is represented after the conventional model, but there is much expression in the face and spirit in the action of the figure. The flesh painting in the face and hands of "Hamlet" is much better than in the female figure. The accessories are simple but appropriate, and the general tone of the picture is better than anything that Mr. Pettit has yet given us.

In the lower gallery there are two fine works by Mr. Edward Moran. One represents the coast of Maine, with lobster fishers emptying their cribs; and the idea of the artist has been to symbolize, by the rugged, rock-bound, and wave-washed coast, the sturdy, independent, and energetic character of the people. The other picture is a view near Fortress Monroe, and in this the artist has symbolized, by the hazy atmosphere, the yellow sands, and the stunted growth of the sea-shore, the peculiar moral and physical characteristics of the region. These pictures have not the same dramatic interest as "The Launch of the Life-Boat," by the same artist, but they are carefully studied works, in Mr. Moran's best style, and they should receive the attention of those who are interested in the advancement of Philadelphia art.

Bradford's "Crushed by Icebergs," also on exhibition at Earles', is a picture of remarkable interest, both on account of the novel subject, and the powerful manner in which it has been treated by the artist. A ship is represented caught between great masses of ice, while the sailors, who have been forced to abandon her, are busily engaged in securing their stores. At some distance another abandoned vessel is seen on fire, and beyond, in the blue water, is a vessel which we can only hope will succeed in rescuing the shipwrecked men. The work is very vigorously executed, and various tints of the ice are rendered with remarkable fidelity. The Messrs. Earle have a very superior chromo-lithograph of this work, which will form an admirable companion piece to Church's "Niagara."

At Haseltine's gallery there are several new works which will be appreciated by lovers of art. Prominent among them is a picture of remarkable merit, by Professor Schussele. The subject is "Covenanters Reading the Bible;" and for fine grouping, rich and harmonious coloring, and variety of expression in the great number of figures introduced, it is entitled to rank as one of the best efforts of one of our best artists. Professor Schussele has succeeded in creating a revival of interest in the classes of the Academy of Fine Arts during the past winter, and his instructions have produced the most gratifying results as regards the progress of the pupils. A large work entitled "Esther Denouncing Haman," ordered by some of the gentlemen prominently connected with the Academy of Fine Arts is fast approaching completion in Professor Schussele's studio, and it is expected that it will be ready in time for the exhibition, which will open in a few weeks.

Mr. Haseltine has just placed upon exhibition some twelve or fifteen painting by Mr. W. C. W. Dana of New York. This gentleman is, we believe, a pupil of Couture, and he appears to be equally proficient in the lines of figures, landscape, marine, and animals. Mr. Dana has that free and graceful style of handling which distinguishes the best masters of the modern French school. His largest picture, entitled "Heartsease," representing a sick child resting wearily upon its pillow and playing with a bunch of the flowers which suggest the title, is a charming work, alike excellent in sentiment, color, and drawing. A little French peasant girl, and a portrait in profile of the artist's little daughter, are also worthy of notice as fine specimens of flesh painting. A marine representing the ocean after a storm, with the moon breaking through the clouds, is a work of unusual merit; and the smaller pictures of animals, landscapes, and marine views will give a very favorable idea of Mr. Dana's versatility.

Another noteworthy picture at Haseltine's Gallery is "The Enchantress," by Hamilton Wild, of Boston. This represents a female figure, with snake-like locks, standing in a desert place, performing her incantations over a brazier, from which is issuing a thick smoke. The work is painted in a somewhat peculiar manner, but it is original both in conception and execution. The artist has ideas, and the picture is well worth studying to find out all that there is in it.

It may not be amiss for us to state, for the benefit of the public, that Mr. Haseltine's galleries are open every Monday evening until 10 o'clock. The walls are hung with first-class works by European and American artists of the highest reputation, and there is always something to be seen that is well worth seeing. Mr. Haseltine is desirous of making the galleries an attractive place of resort for lovers of art, and he exerts himself to obtain for exhibition the latest new pictures by the best artists.

An interesting exhibition will be opened on the first of April at Haseltine's Gallery by the Women's National Art Association. A large number of women artists are working diligently in our midst, and a special exhibition will afford the public an opportunity to see what they are doing. The subject of the employment of women is one of great interest, and the sphere of art appears to be particularly well adapted for them. Some of our women artists, with but imperfect means of instruction, have attained to great proficiency in various branches, and a little kindly encouragement from the public will do much to advance the interests of art, and to stimulate the women who are endeavoring to obtain the same recognition as is awarded to their brethren of the brush, graver, and chisel.

Contributions for the exhibition, of oil paintings, water-colors, pastel, designs, studies, and drawing of all descriptions, sculpture models in plaster, wood and steel engravings and lithographs, will be received, and women throughout the country engaged in art pursuits, or who have in their possession works executed by women, are invited to contribute to the exhibition. As a stimulant to exertion a prize will be awarded for the best original picture. Works for the exhibition must be left at the gallery before March 31. We most heartily commend this matter to all who are interested in art matters or the subject of women's work and wages.

STREET CARS AND OMNIBUSES.—The *Daily News* of London has the following:—"Copenhagen has 160,000 inhabitants; its tramway omnibuses last year carried 4,000,000 of passengers. In New York and Brooklyn, with less than 2,000,000 of people, 63 miles of tramway conveyed in 1867 no fewer than 78,965,616 passengers. Contrast this with London. Our omnibuses, lumbering over 350 miles of street, and serving 3,000,000 of people, carried 41,344,602 passengers. Another comparison brings out the contrast of the two systems still more strongly. The 79,000,000 of New York passengers were carried in 675 carriages, drawn by 4830 horses; 116,996 passengers to every carriage and 16,348 to every horse. The 41,500,000 of London passengers were carried in 582 vehicles, drawn by 6577 horses; 71,021 passengers to each vehicle and 6525 to each horse. Tramways are in fact to the ordinary modes of street conveyance much what railways are to stage coaches." The *News* refers to the experiments of George Francis Train, and says "he laid down a bad rail, which hindered the other traffic; and he did the whole thing in such a spirit of bumptious blundering that the very word tramways has had an ugly sound ever since."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4¼

☞ NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

☞ POST OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA Pa., March 23, 1869.
Mail for HAVANA, per Steamer YAZOO, will close at this office THURSDAY March 25, at 7 A. M.
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
Postmaster.
1t

☞ THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will hold their Third Exhibition in April, 1st to 15th, in HASELTINE'S NEW GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street.
The object of this exhibition is to stimulate and encourage women in the pursuit of art, to acquaint the public with the efforts they are making, and to enlarge the sphere of employment for them in the various directions art affords. Contributions received for exhibition will consist of pictures, original or copied, in oil painting, water colors, and pastel, designs, studies, and drawings of all descriptions included in art. Sculpture models in plaster. Wood and steel engravings and lithographs.
All women throughout the country engaged in art pursuits, or having work in their possession executed by women, are invited to contribute in any of the above-named branches. 3 23 7t
A prize offered for the best original picture.
Pictures to be left at the Gallery before March 30th.

☞ THE NEW HALL OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, SECOND Street, above Walnut, will be thrown open to the public on
MONDAY AFTERNOON March 22,
from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., and every afternoon during the week. 3 22 5t

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1869.
CITY WARRANTS registered during the year 1868 paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
3 23 6t City Treasurer.

☞ REMEMBER THE CHAMPION VELOCIPEDE CONTEST at the MAMMOTH RINK, for Gold and Silver Medals, THURSDAY Evening.
As all the best riders of the State will be present, this promises to be the most exciting contest of the season, and no lovers of this manly sport should fail to witness it.
Admission, 25 cents.
3 24 2t J. W. POST.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD street, corner of Willing's alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
3 20 16 F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
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☞ ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 3 mwf†

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Of the clothes we offer for opening spring.

Strong and cheap, strong and cheap;
That is the sort of clothes we keep.

Cheap and strong, cheap and strong,
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Certain to fit; just the thing
That the public want for the present spring.

Handsome and gay, stout and fine,
For the spring of Eighteen Sixty-nine.

Elegant goods, novel styles,
In splendid array of magnificent piles.

Only a ten dollar greenback note
For a beautiful, light spring overcoat.

Cheaper than ever can be expressed,
The most desirable sort of a vest.

Look at the things, if you please, and now, sirs,
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Great Reductions in Price of Hardware.
Immense Bargains!!!
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5000 dozen 1¼ inch Frame Pulleys, in lots, 26 cents per dozen.
¾ inch Screws, to suit, 24 cents per gross.
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2700 kegs Nails, $5 per keg, of the following brands:—
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An large assortment of HARDWARE at very low prices. 3 2 tuths6mrp

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THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
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Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.
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The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.
3 21 3m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

A LAWYER, WITH A LARGE LAW Library and three connecting rooms, desires to unite with another Lawyer in occupying the same. Good location. Address M. E. C., "Telegraph" Office. 3 24wtims*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE OPERA SEASON which Mr. Max Maretzek will commence at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, March 31, will be the last opportunity that our citizens will have to see Madame La Grange and Miss Kellogg. It is understood that Madame La Grange is now bidding a farewell to the stage, and the probabilities are that after she sails for Europe, on the 16th of April, she will not return again to this country. Miss Kellogg is also about to visit Europe, where she will remain several years. The company of Mr. Maretzek includes all the distinguished artists who appeared here in the early part of the season, and a series of enjoyable performances are to be expected. Meyerbeer's superb opera of *Il Prophete* and Donizetti's *Belisario* will be produced in handsome style. Mr. Maretzek's season is limited to nine nights and two matinees. The sale of seats will commence at Trumpler's to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock. The subscription price for the nine nights will be $12.

AT THE ARCH Miss Fanny Davenport will have a benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Boulotte" in Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue*. Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear as "Rover" in *Wild Oats*, and the performance will conclude with the farce of *Mr. and Mrs. Peter White*. *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed for the last time to-morrow evening.

On Friday Mrs. Creese will have a benefit, when Robertson's comedy of *Caste* will be given for the first time at this theatre.

On Saturday Mr. Sam. Hemple will present an attractive bill for his benefit.

AT THE CHESNUT the very entertaining burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *Foul Play* will be represented this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Risley's Japanese troupe will execute some of their most remarkable feats this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a great variety of entertaining performances will be given this evening.

JOHANNA AND WILLIE HESS, assisted by Madame Henrietta Behrens, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, and Mr. Julius Hess, will give their first concert in this city at Musical Fund Hall this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE TRYING SEASON.—The searching winds, the cold, drizzling rains, the heavy fogs, and occasional warm and moist days of March, render it, upon the whole, the most unhealthy month of the year. Its depressing influences are especially unfavorable to invalids, and thousands of persons with feeble constitutions, who have borne the winter bravely, break down in the first month of spring. The variations of temperature and cold east winds are a serious trial to the dyspeptic and bilious, whose symptoms they invariably aggravate. Intermittent fever is also rife wherever there is evolvable poison in the water or the soil. To enable the system to combat these evils, there is nothing like a good vegetable tonic, and among this class of medicines HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS stand supreme. Medical men prescribe it in preference to any of the tonic preparations of the pharmacopoeia. They are aware that the ordinary tinctures and extracts are all based upon cheap alcohol, which is surcharged with an acrid essential oil, and absolutely poisonous. They know, on the other hand, that the rectified essence of the finest rye grown in this country is the sole spirituous ingredient of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and that the vegetable medicinal elements of which it is composed are of rare efficacy. Hence it has the confidence of physicians, and finds its way into hospitals where no other proprietary medicine is sanctioned.

A course of the BITTERS is especially recommended to persons of delicate habit, of both sexes, at this season. In the fever and ague districts of the West and South, quinine has been almost universally discarded as a chologogue, and this invaluable antidote to malarious disorders adopted in its stead. A double gain is realized by the change, for the Bitters, unlike that dangerous alkaloid, are agreeable to the palate, and their curative effect is much more permanent.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS; a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

NOT ON THURSDAY ONLY, but every day, the public will be shown through the immense and well-selected stock of

SPRING CLOTHING
at
CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S,

by polite and gentlemanly salesmen, who give every attention to gentlemen, whether they wish to purchase or to examine and compare our stock with others in the city.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

WINE BITTERS.—Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters," wine, herbs, and roots, the best bitters known; a tonic and appetizer; gives health, strength, vigor, and beauty. Try it. Sold by Druggists.

NOT SATISFIED with administering to the mere comfort of their guests, Messrs. Rice, of the American House, Boston, have fitted their Billiard Halls with the best material in the country.

Announcement!
TO-MORROW,
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☞GRAND SPRING OPENING.☜

Messrs. WANAMAKER & BROWN invite all their Customers and the General Public to assemble at the

OAK HALL BUILDING,

For a thorough

INSPECTION

Of Spring and Summer Clothing.

The whole day, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., will be given up for the display of the new Spring Styles, the novelties in Materials and Patterns, and the beautiful made-up Garments, which in infinite variety comprise their

NEW STOCK,

The largest and most attractive ever gotten up.

ALL INVITED.

No one asked or expected to make purchases.

NOTE.—For the convenience of Ladies, the Youths' and Boys' and Children's Departments are on the first floor. Entrance on Sixth street, as well as Market.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothiers,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets,
Entire Block to Minor street.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 S. THIRD street, below Chesnut, wholesale and retail family grocers, have just laid in a fine stock of fresh groceries, comprising all the delicacies belonging to the trade, which they are offering at considerably reduced prices. Their stock of foreign cheese is unusually fine. New crop green and black teas of the choicest quality, good plain Oolong tea as low as 85 cents per lb., sugar-cured hams, dried beef and tongues of the finest brands, W. G. family flour (the finest made in this country) always on hand, New York Goshen butter in small tubs, Bethlehem and New York buckwheat meal, sardines, peas, mushrooms, corn, peaches, tomatoes, asparagus, beans, and all kinds of canned vegetables and fruits, warranted the best in the market. All their goods sold at wholesale prices when taken in unbroken packages, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. We would advise our friends to give them a call.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of buyers is called to C. D. McClees & Co.'s sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, To-morrow (Thursday) morning, March 25, at 10 o'clock, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

MARRIED.

HOLSTEIN—RITER.—On Wednesday, March 10th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Charles A. Maison, Mr. JOHN HOLSTEIN and Miss CHRISTIANA RITER, all of Philadelphia.

REESS—CROWN.—On the 18th of February, by Rev. John Chambers, GEORGE H. REESS to CLARISSA J. CROWN, both of Montgomery county, Pa.

DIED.

BENEZET.—On the 23d inst., JOHN STEPHEN BENEZET, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1636 Cherry street, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock.

BROOKMIRE.—On the 21st instant, after a lingering illness, ISABELLA, daughter of Samuel and Jane Brookmire.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her parents' residence, Fifty-third and Paschal streets, Hestonville; Twenty-fourth ward, on Friday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral services in Blockley Baptist Church.

McCARTHY.—On the 23d instant, Mr. TIMOTHY McCARTHY, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1217 Cadwallader street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

THOMAS.—On the 23d instant, JOSEPH M., son of Charles J. and Ann M. Thomas, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Philadelphia Lodge No. 72, A. Y. M. and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1337 North Twelfth street, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN,
Proprietor,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

CARD.

Having sold to Mr. GEORGE W. NIEMANN the Stock, Good Will, and Fixtures of No. 604 MARKET Street, he will hereafter conduct the business on his own account. As he has managed the Establishment for the past five years, I am fully warranted in commending the competency of Mr. Niemann, and trust he will receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
No. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW. [3 10 wfm6mrp

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE
AT
RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 45 South SECOND St.,
2 25 1m EAST SIDE.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,
1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES!!!

McLEAR & KENDALL,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 712 SANSOM St., Philadelphia,

Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at REASONABLE RATES. 20 sw26trp

DRY GOODS.

1869. CENTRAL 1869.

CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings,	Ladies' Cloakings,
Fancy Cassimeres,	Mixed Cloths,
Black Cloths,	Plain Cloths,
Black Doeskins,	Fancy Cloths,
Boys' Goods,	Opera Cloths,

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1869.

(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 19.)

Central Location.
Large Well Lighted Store.
A Good Class of Goods.
The Lowest Possible Prices.
Established on Fair Business Principles.
Polite and Attentive Assistants.

Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable

Silks and Dress Goods,
Cassimeres and Cloths,
Linens, White Goods,
Domestics, Etc. Etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Just opened a large assortment of Marseilles Quilts at less than importers' prices.
Honey-comb and Lancaster Quilts.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!!
Plaid Nainsooks, Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
Tucked Cambric and Tucked Swiss Muslins.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, French Muslins, etc., etc.
Tucked Muslins for Infants' Dresses.
PIQUES! PIQUES!
5000 yards Piques at 37½c.; a bargain.
Corded Piques, 37½, 50, 62½, and 85c.
Fine qualities Piques at 50, 62½, 75, and 85c. a yard.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
8-4 Bleached Table Linens, Barnsley Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Napkins $1·50, $1·69, $1·75, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50, up to $6 a dozen. Bargains in Linen Doylies, Nursery Diaper, Birdeye Linens, Linen Lawns, etc.
Best makes Shirting Linens, etc., etc.
Best makes Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
5000 yards Calicoes, fast colors, 12½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, and $1.
Striped Skirtings etc., etc.
Bargains in Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, Magic Ruffling, Registered Edgings.
Marseilles Trimmings, Tape Trimmings.
Coventry and Sandringham Ruffings, etc., etc.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Gloves, and Hdkfs.
Jouvin Kid Gloves, best quality.
Kid Gloves, Real Kid and extra fine quality, for $1 and $1·25, suitable for evenings.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 6 aw 3t

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.

LOVE, BLACK & CO.,
No 212 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

BELKNAP COTTONADES,
DIAMOND SILK MIXED
AND NEW SPRING CASSIMERES,
3 20smw5t5p COATINGS, LINENS, ETC.

STOKES & WOOD,
SEVENTH and ARCH Sts., Philadelphia,
Have now in store and are daily receiving a very Choice Spring Stock of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

All of which are offered at the lowest remunerative prices. 3 3 ws2

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 18wfm

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
ROSE, GREEN AND CHERRY SILKS,
LIGHT BLUE and OTHER COL'D SILKS,
NEW STRIPE SILKS,
BLACK SILKS AT $2,
BLACK SILKS AT $2 25.
BLACK SILKS OF THE BEST GRADES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South SECOND Street,
Opened this morning another lot of
SILK POPLINETTES,
CHENE POPLINETTES,
STRIPE POPLINETTES,
PLAID POPLINETTES,
SOLID COLORS POPLINETTES,
Of ordered Styles and Shades, with a variety of NEW GOODS for Suits and Dresses.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND Street,
Opened this morning two lots of
STRIPE POPLINS, 50 cents.
BLUE AND WHITE, 50 cents.
GREEN AND WHITE, 50 cents.
PINK AND WHITE, 50 cents.
BLACK AND BROWN, 50c.
NEW DRESS GOODS opening daily at LOW PRICES. 3 22 mwf3trp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Foreign
WATCHES.
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29½ PHILADELPHIA.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2½ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR SALE.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT and Three Acres of Ground, Nicetown lane below Township Line road, within five minutes' walk of Tioga or Nicetown stations, on Germantown Railroad. House furnished and has fourteen rooms. Will be rented for a boarding-house. Rent $1800 a year, or $1500 for the summer season.
Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER
3 19 fw2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE WALNUT Street RESIDENCE, between Broad and Fifteenth, north side. Possession in April. Apply to C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEAD,
3 23 3t* No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE House at CHESNUT HILL. Apply to E. L. BOUDINOT, No. 418 WALNUT Street. 3 17 wfm6t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.
Also, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24½ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern built house, tenant-house, coach house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 3 17 12t*

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A MODERN eleven-room house, including bath, No. 612 N. TWENTY-THIRD street, in good order. Apply
3 23 3t* No. 1716 GREEN Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 8 1 tf

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
And Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,
No 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

HAVANA CIGARS imported by every Steamer AT LOW FIGURES, comprising "Partagas," "Cabargas," "Flor de Murias," "Espanola," "Africana," "Upmann," "Cabanas," "Comerciante," "Figaro," etc.

FINE CIGARS, of OUR OWN MAKE, warranted free from adulteration or artificial flavor; COPYRIGHTED BRANDS comprising as follows:—

"MARIANA RITA," "FRA DIAVOLO,"
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes, good quality, at low cost. 3 23 12t

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 8 tf Delanco, N. J.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON. Fare, 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. The new swift steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M., and Wilmington at 6·50 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. 6 2½ 6t

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SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 2 1wsmtf

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
JOHN W. ELLIS,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

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JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

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P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

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Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [38 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

FOR THE LADIES.

OPENING DAY
FOR
Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Etc. Etc.,
Wednesday, March 24 1869.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
Announce their display of
SAMPLE SUITS, SACQUES, ETC.,

At the above date. The stock of material comprises the most desirable styles in the market, from which orders will be immediately executed.

The cheap location we occupy, combined with advantages in purchase, enable us to offer great inducements in this Department.

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET
3 20 4t ABOVE WILLOW.

1115. WM. T HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Cotell, Satine, and Jeans Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram & Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

MY RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD BYRON. By the Countess Guiccioli. Published by Harper & Brothers. Received from Turner Brothers & Co. and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This is the work for which rumor has been preparing the public for many months. The woman who gained celebrity by a *liaison* with one of the great poets of the age sits down in her old age to tell the world what she thought of him; and the world, albeit Byron occupies but little of its attention at the present day, awaits with curious interest the expected opening of old and almost forgotten scandals, in the hope that some of the mysteries of the poet's life may at last be brought to light. The world will be doomed to disappointment, for Byron's *inamorata* tells absolutely nothing new, and her work is just such a one as such a woman might be expected to write. All, or nearly all, the facts in it are compiled from the various sources with which the public are quite as familiar as the Countess Guiccioli. The work is the crooning of a weak and vain old woman, who remembers with satisfaction rather than shame the sins of her youth, and is pervaded by a querulous spirit of fault-finding with those who have written about Byron in any other than the most beatific spirit, with his family, friends, and unhappy wife—about whom it is evident that the Countess Guiccioli knows absolutely nothing, and is not able to judge even if she did know. It is a sugar-and-watery sort of vindication of Byron's life and works, which is weakest just where vindication is most needed. In spite of all this the book is one of much interest. It gives a comprehensive sketch of Byron's career, and even if it were more trashy than it is, the very natural curiosity to see what the woman who seemed to have the firmest hold upon his affections has to say about him would secure for it a multitude of readers. As a specimen of the book we quote as follows from the chapter on "The Constancy of Lord Byron:"—

The constancy of heart that he showed in friendship, was it equally his in matters of love? By his energy of soul unable ever to forget anything, Lord Byron possessed the first condition towards constancy in love. Contrary to those unstable persons who say that they cease to love, for the simple reason that they have already loved too much, it might rather be said of Lord Byron that he still loved on only because he had loved. In all his poems he has idealized fidelity and constancy in love. All the heroes of his poems are faithful and constant, from Conrad, Lara, Selim, all those of the Oriental poems of his youth, up to those of his latter life, to his Biblical mysteries. Even the angels, the seraphim, in that beautiful poem, written shortly before his death, "Heaven [illegible] Earth," prefer suffering to inconstancy—to and [illegible] rather than return there without forfeit heaven [illegible] the archangel Raphael their beloved. In v[illegible] seraphim to come back presses the two amorous s[illegible] the two sisters to the celestial sphere, to abandon [illegible] ters, and menaces them. Samiasa replies:—

> "It may not be.
> We have chosen, and will endure."

The poet gives it to be understood that they will be punished; which forms the moral of the piece. Don Juan himself refuses the love of a beautiful sultana, from fidelity to the remembrance of his Haidee; and when, afterwards, he does yield, he seems to bear with, rather than to have sought success. One feels that this idealization of fidelity and constancy really has its source in Lord Byron's heart, and not in his imagination. Still, however, the chief and undeniable proof must be drawn from his own life.

The first condition for judging any one impartially with regard to inconstancy in love, is not only to know the facts and real circumstances connected with an intimacy, but especially to know the nature of the sentiment to which the name of love has been applied. We are aware that, at fifteen years of age, Lord Byron's heart was already under the influence of a young girl of eighteen. The mere disproportion of age prevents such an affection from offering any grounds on which to examine his capability of being constant. It is well known how much suffering this early passion caused him. The object of it, after denying him no token of reciprocal love that was innocent, giving him her picture, agreeing to meetings, receiving all the spontaneous, innocent, confiding tenderness of his young and ardent heart, left him in the lurch one fine day, on account of his youth, in order to marry a fashionable, vulgar man. And thus did she destroy the charm which governed his heart. Precocious reflection, with its accompaniment of knowledge, agitating, confusing, throwing young souls on the road to error, succeeded to his enchantment. He then began (at sixteen) to talk of vanished illusions; and, for want of something better, allowed himself to be carried away, and to lead the ordinary university life. He evidently only did what others did; but he was made of different materials; and while they thought this dissipation very natural, and, tranquil in their inferiority, believed themselves innocent, he alone disapproved of his own conduct and blamed it. The better to escape all this, he went in search of forgetfulness amid the fresh breezes of ocean, across the Pyrenees, among the ruins of ancient civilization. Yet, after two years' travelling, on his return to England, his soul all love, his heart burning with an infinite ardor, through that intoxication of success which weakens, through that eagerness for emotion caused by his vivacity of mind, and even by a sort of psychological curiosity, Lord Byron did fall into new attachments. And these attachments, not being of a nature that could stand the trial of reflection, caused him to give up known for unknown objects. But his soul was ever agitated, in commotion, and, even when he changed, it was through necessity rather than caprice. In order to escape once more from himself, from the allurements of the senses, from the effects of the enthusiasm which his personal beauty and his genius excited among women, he resolved to take refuge in an indissoluble tie, in a tie formed by duty, not love. Perhaps he might have found strength for perseverance in the beauty of the sacrifice. His soul was quite capable of it. But destiny pursued him in his choice, and rendered it impossible. To his misfortune, he married Miss Millbank. Again he drifted away from the right path, but, this time, with the resolution of keeping his heart independent, his soul free and unfettered by any indissoluble tie. But in coming to this determination at the age of twenty-eight, he had not consulted his heart, ever athirst for infinitude. Vainly he sought to lull it, to keep it earthward, to laugh at its own aspirations—useless labor! One day it broke loose. Nature is like water; sooner or later it must find its equilibrium. From that day forth Psyche's lamp had no more light; reflection had no more power; and the love which had taken possession of his soul left him not again, but accompanied him to his last hour, through the modifications inevitable in earthly affections. This constancy, maintained thenceforth without a struggle, he understood at once; and felt that the unchanging sentiment belonged equally to his will and to his destiny. "*Cœlum, non animam mutant qui trans mare currunt,*" wrote he one day at Ravenna, on the opening page of "Jacopo Ortis," Foscolo's work, that had just fallen into his hands; for he knew that no one could read this avowal of his heart where he had traced it. After having remarked the strange coincidence by which this volume was brought a second time before him, just when he was, as once before, in extreme agitation, he continued thus:—

"Most men bewail not having attained the object of their desires. I have oftener to deplore the obtaining mine, for I can not love moderately, nor quiet my heart with mere fruition. The letters of this Italian Werther are very interesting; at least I think so, but my present feelings hardly render me a competent judge."

Another time, a volume of "Corinne," translated into Italian, fell under his notice at Ravenna. In the same language, which no one then about him could read, he confided to this book the secret of his heart, and, after having poured out its fullness in words of noble melting tenderness, concluded thus:—"Think of me when Alps and sea shall separate us; *but that will never come to pass, unless you so will it.*"

It was not willed, and therefore the separation did not take place. But, alas! the day arrived when he was so entangled in a multiplicity of complications, and honor spoke so loudly, that both sides were forced to will it.

Whoever should consider this departure the result of inconstancy, is incapable to form an estimate of his great soul. His affection, that had lasted for years, admitted no longer of any uneasiness, for it was brought into complete harmony with that of her he loved. Naturally his heart underwent the transformation produced by time. His affection was gradually acquiring the sweetness of unchanging friendship, without losing the charm appertaining to ardor of passion. The sacrifice entailed by this departure was in proportion to these sentiments. "Often," says M——, "during the passage, we saw his eyes filled with tears." The sadness described by Mr. Barry of his last visit to Albano has been seen. These tears and this sadness betray the extent of this sublime sacrifice! And then, when once arrived in Greece, although determined to brave all the storms gathering above his head, he wrote unceasingly to Madame G——, with that ease and simplicity which not only forbade any exaggeration of sentiment, but even made him restrain expression; which was also rendered imperative by the circumstances then surrounding her.

"I shall fulfil the object of my mission from the committee, and then * * return to Italy. * * Pray be as cheerful and tranquil as you can, and be assured that there is nothing here that can excite anything but a wish to be with you again, though we are very kindly treated by the English here of all descriptions."

"September 11.—You may be sure that the moment I can join you again will be as welcome to me as at any period of our acquaintance. There is nothing very attractive here to occupy my attention; but both honor and inclination demand that I should serve the Greek cause. I wish that this cause, as well as the affairs of Spain, were favorably settled, that I might return to Italy and relate all my adventures to you."

Thus much for his constancy when he truly loved. It would be worth inquiry how many men and how many writers have carried their ideal of constancy into their own life to a higher degree than Lord Byron. My opinion is that if, the same circumstances given, the number went a little beyond one, we might consider the result very satisfactory.

After having seen that Lord Byron was unchangeable in great principles and ideas, as soon as his mind was convinced, and that he was constant to all the true sentiments of his heart, it still remains to be shown whether he was equally so in his tastes and habits.

It may be said of most men that they have no character, because they often vary in taste, and without even perceiving it. That could not be asserted of Lord Byron, although sometimes, according to his self-accusing custom, he declared himself to be inconstant.

The truth is that he was, on the contrary, remarkably steadfast in his tastes. The nature of his preferences, and the conclusions to be drawn from them, will form the subject of another chapter. We shall only speak of them here as relating to constancy.

"We shall often have occasion," says Moore, "to remark the fidelity to early habits and tastes which distinguished Lord Byron." Moore then observes the extraordinary constancy Lord Byron showed in clinging to all [illegible]ssions of youth; and he adduces as a the im[illegible] with which he preserved the proof the care [illegible]tten by his [illegible]vorite com-notes and letters w[illegible] rades at school, even when they were yo[illegible]nger than himself. These letters he enriched with dates and notes, after years of long interval, while very few of his childish effusions have been kept by the opposite parties. Moore also notes several other features of this constancy, which he continued to practise throughout life. For instance, his punctuality in answering letters immediately, despite his distaste for epistolary effusions; and his love for simple music, such as that of the ballads that used to attract him at sixteen to Miss Piggott's saloon. It was partly this same taste that made him enjoy so much, at twenty-six, the evenings he passed at his friend Kinnaird's house (some months before his marriage, the last of his London life), when Moore would sing his favorite songs, bringing tears to Byron's eyes; and it was this same taste that subsequently drew him to the piano at which Madame G—— sat at Ravenna, Pisa, Genoa; and which, when she played or sung Mozart's and Rossini's favorite motets, made him say that he no longer loved any other music but hers.

What he had once loved never tired him. Memory was to him like an enchanter's wand, throwing some charm into objects which in themselves possessed none. He loved the land where he had loved, however naturally unattractive it might be: witness Ravenna, and Italy in general.

"Possession of what I truly love," said he, in the very rare moments when he did himself justice, "does not cloy me." He loved the mountains of Greece, because they recalled those of Scotland; he would have loved other mountains because they recalled those of Greece.

A few months before his death he said, in his charming poem "The Island"—

> 'Long have I roam'd through lands which are not mine,
> Adored the Alp and loved the Apennine,
> Revered Parnassus, and beheld the steep
> Jove's Ida and Olympus crown the deep;
> But 'twas not long ages' lore, nor all
> *Their* nature held me in their thrilling thrall;
> The infant rapture still survived the boy,
> And Loch-na-gar with Ida looked o'er Troy,
> Mix'd Celtic memories with the Phrygian mount,
> And Highland linns with Castalie's clear fount.
> Forgive me, Homer's universal shade!
> Forgive me, Phœbus! that my fancy stray'd;
> The north and nature taught me to adore
> Your scenes sublime, from those beloved before."

He would love a place of abode because he had loved when in it. The same with regard to a dwelling, a walk, a melody, a perfume, a form, and even a dish—he who cared so little for any sort of food. His childish impressions, his readings at that age, had a great deal to do with his choice of poetic subjects afterwards; and we find them again reproduced even in his last dramatic work. "Werner," written in such a fine moral sense, is the result of the "Canterbury Tale" read in childhood. Never was a man more constant in his habits and tastes than he; and, indeed, it required that indefinable charm of soul he possessed, and which pervaded his whole being, to prevent monotony from perverting this quality into a fault.

Why, then, have his biographers talked so much of his mobility, if it were not to make Lord Byron pass for a creature swayed by every fresh impulse, and incapable of steady feeling? I have given the first reason elsewhere. But I will add another, namely, that they have transferred the qualities of the *poet to the man* in an erroneous manner; that to the versatility of his genius (one of his great gifts, and which ever belongs to him) they have added mobility of character, such as often—too often, perhaps—influenced his conversation and tinctured his external fictitious nature. But they have done so without examining his actions, without reflecting that this mobility vanished as it was written, or in the light play of his witty conversation, or the trivial acts of his life. Otherwise they would have been forced to confess, that it never had any influence on his conduct in matters of moment, that he was persevering and firm to an extremely rare degree in all things *essential* which constitute *man in his moral and social capacity.*

We may then sum up by saying that Lord Byron generally established on an impregnable rock, guarded by unbending principles, those great virtues to which principles are essential; but that, after making these treasures secure—for treasures they are to the man of honor and worth—once having placed them beyond the reach of sensibility and sentiment, he may sometimes have allowed the *lesser virtues* (within ordinary bounds) such indulgence as flowed from his kindly nature, and such as his youth rendered natural to a feeling heart and ardent imagination. Like all men, he was only truly firm under serious circumstances, when he wished to show energy in fulfilling a duty. Thus Lord Byron allowed his pen to jest, to mark the follies of men: sometimes attacking them boldly in front, sometimes aiming light arrows aslant, ridiculing, chastising, as humor or fancy prompted; and he gave himself the same liberty of language in private conversation, according to the character of those with whom he conversed. On all these occasions his genius undoubtedly gave itself up to versatility. But let us not forget that all that which changes and becomes effaced in hearts of inconstant mood, and which ought not to change in men of honor and worth, never did vary in him. Let us acknowledge, in short, that, if mobility belonged to the *sensitive* parts of his nature, constancy no less characterized his *moral and intellectual* being.

—From James S. Claxton we have received "Juliette," a religious story of American home life, by Mrs. Madeline Leslie, and "The General, or Twelve Nights in Hunter's Camp," by William Barrows, a narrative of actual events during the Rebellion. These works are published by Lee & Shepard, and the last named is illustrated by a number of spirited designs by G. G. White.

Mr. Claxton sends us also a couple of his attractive juvenile publications, "Wishing and Seeking" and "Little Meg's Children." These books are admirably adapted for Sunday-school libraries, or for presents for children.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Wife's Messengers," by Mrs. M. B. Horton. This story is pervaded by a strong religious feeling; and the author evidently considers the moral purport as of more importance than the artistic accessories. The story, however, is well worth reading on its own merits, and some portions of it are written with a real power that cannot fail to command attention.

—From D. Ashmead we have received several of the publications of D. Appleton & Co. The third bound volume of their cheap edition of the Waverley novels contains "The Bride of Lammermoor," "The Abbot," "The Betrothed," and "Peveril of the Peak." This book is illustrated by steel and wood engravings, is handsomely bound in green cloth, with gilt side and back, and is as cheap as could be desired at $1·75.

"Percival Keene" is the twelfth and last volume of the fifty-cent edition of Maryatt's novels. These stories have lost none of their remarkable popularity during the last score of years, and a present of a complete set will make any boy's eyes sparkle with delight. The price of the entire set is $5·50.

"The Tin Trumpet," by Paul Chatfield, M. D., was originally published in London in 1836. It has long been out of print, but it will be well remembered by some of the older readers, not a few of whom may have a copy stowed away in some odd corner or other. The editor of the present edition, considering that the work contained sufficient wit and wisdom to make its resuscitation desirable, has pruned it of whatever appeared to be obsolete, and has embodied with what remained such selections as appeared to come legitimately within the design of the author. The work is therefore an alphabetically arranged collection of the wit and wisdom of some of the best writers. Messrs. Appleton & Co. have issued it in neat style at the low price of 50 cents, and it will doubtless commence a new career of prosperity and favor.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Count Robert of Paris" and "The Surgeon's Daughter," two volumes of their twenty-cent edition of the Waverley novels.

—From the Presbyterian Publication Committee, No. 1334 Chesnut street, we have received "The Lost Father," an interesting religious story of a Philadelphia boy.

—"The Half-Yearly Compendium of Medical Science" is edited by S. W. Butler, M. D., and D. G. Brinton, M. D. Published by S. W. Butler, M. D. This is the third issue of a valuable publication, which, we are pleased to learn, has proved a decided success both at home and abroad. This number of the "Compendium" contains nearly four hundred articles, collated from nearly two hundred and fifty American and about two hundred and thirty foreign writers and speakers. Each department of the "Compendium" is paged separately, so that in a few years the work can be divided and bound into separate volumes. The subscription price of this valuable publication is $3 per annum; single numbers, $2.

—From Rev. S. W. Thomas, Methodist book store, No. 1018 Arch street, we have received "The Clergyman's Vade Mecum." We are doing ministers a special favor when we direct their notice to a book which has been gotten up for their convenience, with the above title, by one of their own number. It contains departments for the record of official boards, sermons preached, baptisms, marriages, funerals, members, periodicals, general accounts, engagements, pastoral visits, notes by the wayside, diary, etc. All arranged in a beautiful and neat form, so as to make a volume which may be carried in the pocket. It is the most complete work of the kind published.

From the same establishment we have received "Our Chatham Street Uncle; or, the Three Golden Balls," by Mrs. J. McNair Wright, Boston. Published by Henry Hoyt. This has an illuminated title-page and is otherwise an attractive volume in appearance, but its chief excellence is in its contents. It is a story true to life and of absorbing interest. Pawnbrokerage in our large cities is an institution which will repay careful examination. The veil is here lifted, and the reader has an inner view of the craft in its actual workings. The volume is finely written and beautifully illustrated.

—"The Noble Pile" is a spicy little *brochure* from the pen of John Quill, Esq., descriptive of the splendors of the new *Sunday Transcript* building, at Seventh and Chesnut streets, with a full account of all the scenes and incidents attending its dedication. Those who read this graphic report of the more than Oriental magnificence of the new *Transcript* Building, will readily understand why our late next-door neighbor advocates the erection of the new public buildings in Independence Square.

—D. Ashmead announces that he has in preparation a series of illuminations by Miss Jean Lee, entitled "The Illuminated Christian Year." The graceful religious poem of "Nothing but Leaves," illuminated by Miss Lee, will be remembered as one of the most attractive works of the last holiday season. The present series, judging by the specimen we have received, will be even more beautiful. They will comprise Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Good Friday, Easter, Ascension, Whitsunday, and Trinity. The illuminations will be printed on stiff tinted cards, 11 by 12 inches, in not less than fifteen colors. Each card will contain the collect for the day in illuminated text, the whole to be surrounded with appropriate and symbolic borders. The Easter card gives us the collect for the day in a border of lilies of the valley. The cards will be sold singly at $1·50, or $12 00 for the set.

—Some weeks ago we copied from the London *Athenæum* a card from Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., complaining that Messrs. Harper & Brothers had published "Dilke's Greater Britain" after it had been announced by them. Messrs. Harper & Brothers have, in reply to this, published an explanation to the effect that Lippincott & Co. did not make their announcement in the recognized organ of the trade, and that they (Harper & Brothers) consented to refrain from issuing the work if Lippincott & Co. would defray the expense that had been incurred. Messrs. Lippincott & Co. were further accused of trespassing on the privileges of Harper & Brothers by publishing an edition of Bulwer's novels. As a set-off to the card of Messrs. Lippincott & Co., the New York publishers state that they made arrangements to bring out Baker's "Cast Up by the Sea," and they purchased of Macmillan & Co., of London, the electrotype plates, which were by mistake sent to Lippincott & Co., who detained them and issued an edition of the work themselves, notwithstanding that it had been announced by Harper & Brothers. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and is an apt illustration of the old adage about people in who live glass houses.

NEW PUBLICATIONS DURING 1868.—The *American Publisher and Bookseller* states that the total number of new publications in the United States during 1868 was 2169, classified as follows:—

Fiction	744
Religion	258
Directories, Almanacs, etc	173
Law	123
Biography, etc.	113
Poetry	105
Medicine, Surgery, etc	97
History	85
Miscellaneous Literature	81
Arts, Trades, etc	75
Education	70
Fine Arts	51
Travels and Geography	43
Sociology	40
Government and Politics	30
Natural Science	29
Philology and Learned Literature	17
Mental Philosophy	11
Military and Naval	5
Mathematics	4
Periodicals	5
Total	2169

Of these, 1866 were bound books. The same authority gives 2124 as the total publications in 1867, of which 1773 were bound. This shows a slight increase during last year.

The London *Publishers' Circular* states that 4581 new publications and reprints appeared in Great Britain during 1868. The *American Literary Gazette* places the number at 4439, against 4144 in 1867 and 4204 in 1866. In either case, the British publications far exceed those of the United States. It must be remembered, however, that many more *éditions de luxe*, of which but small numbers are printed, are issued in England than in this country; and, further, that, numerically, our newspapers far exceed those of the mother country, while their circulation is incomparably greater.

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50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
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25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
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Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 21§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 727§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·0
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 .... 479,238·2

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thos. H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 26§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
3 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 29

REMOVAL.
FAME
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has Removed to New Office,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
W. I. BLANCHARD,
3 16 12t SECRETARY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 12 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

THE MURDERER REAL.

Confession of the Condemned Man in the Tombs of New York—How Policeman Smedick was Assassinated.

John Real, convicted of the murder of Officer John Smedick, now awaits the day of his execution in the Tombs of New York. A visit was made to him yesterday, and just before the party left he placed the following statement in the hands of an official for publication:—

TOMBS, CITY PRISON, March 22.—I wish to show to the community that I did not kill John Smedick for nothing, as the press represented. Smedick and me were always on good terms until one night, on the 3d of July, 1867, I was arguing with Mr. Curly on the corner of Thirty-third street and First avenue, when Smedick came and hit me with his club for nothing. Me and a friend named Michael Moore went into Mr. Cook's saloon to have a glass of lager, when somebody went out and told him (Smedick) I had a revolver. He (Smedick) ran in and took hold of me, and said he would take me anyhow. I said, "Let go of me," at the same time putting my hand in my side-pocket. He ran out and rapped for help, and I went out of the back way. The next morning, July 4, I gave myself up in the station house. I had Mr. Daly with me to go bail for me. The sergeant sent for Smedick, and when he came in the station house he went to hit me, and only for the sergeant would have done so. When Smedick took me up to the court he swore that I put the pistol to his head and fired a shot at him. This is a falsehood, as Mr. Cools, Michael Moore, Thomas Riley, Mrs. Shields, and others, can testify, for I did not point a pistol at him nor fire at him. He kept after me from that time until he was shot. One night, in June, 1868, he came off his post at the foot of Thirty-first street, to the barge where I was watching, and said that twenty persons had been to the station house and made complaints that they heard women screaming. He knew that I was on the boat, and wanted to raise a muss with me. Captain Allaire or any sergeant knows that there were no such complaints made. Patrick Craig and James Ward were there, and they know different, but Smedick was after me and wanted to get me in trouble. The following Sunday I met Smedick in Cook's saloon. I told him the best thing he could do was to let me alone. He came out after me and hit me from behind, knocked me down, and was going to kick me, when Mr. McGill put his hand before him and told him not to beat me, but arrest me if I had done anything wrong. Smedick said to Mr. McGill, "What is the matter with you?" and arrested him. A few days after I got out a civil warrant for Smedick for beating me. When he got notice to appear in court he came to arrest me for escaping from him on the Sunday he hit me. He had seen me every day after until I got the warrant for him. A friend of mine told me to look out for myself, for Smedick was after me. I said to my friend, "Let us have a drink; I don't think he will trouble me." When we were going to have a drink I saw Smedick coming up First avenue. I turned up Thirty first street, and he came after me with a revolver in his hand. I ran through the entry of a house and into Thirty-second street, and got clear of him. That night he found me stupid drunk in the entry and beat and clubbed me and took me to the station-house. I was so stupid I did not know that I was beaten, or that I had been arrested till the next morning, when I was told by a policeman that I was in the station house that night. I don't want to mention the policeman's name, but he said that Smedick told Sergeant Read not to dress my wounds but to "let the —— die; it serves him right." The next morning Smedick took me to court and swore that I was lying behind a pile of lumber with a loaded revolver to shoot him; and that with a well-directed blow he knocked me down and took the pistol from me; he wanted to show his bravery; after the judge committed me, and Smedick went to take me down, he stood at the head of the stairs and hit me on the back of the neck, and tried to break my neck: I caught the banisters, as I was falling, and said, "Don't kill me;" he felled me down and kicked me between the shoulders; I called the keeper, Docksey, and said, "Don't let him kill me;" this the keeper, Docksey, can testify to: I was covered with blood from the top of my head to the sole of my foot, and weak from the loss of blood. If Smedick had not been a brute he would have had some pity for me. Officer Olmstead, John Dillon, and James McDonough were there the night Smedick clubbed me in the entry. Smedick thought no more of taking a false oath than a person did a spit out of their mouth. I was ordered on $3000 bail, and the first afternoon I was talking to a friend, on the corner of Thirty-fourth street, when Smedick ran up with his drawn club, and said:—"Get off this corner, or I will club your brains out." I was told by different parties to look out for myself or Smedick would kill me. I would have had all the evidence brought up on my trial but the court ruled it out. The night Smedick was shot I was coming from the barge to get something to eat. I was tight at the time. I met Smedick, and he went to club me and I shot him, for I knew that the next time he clubbed me he meant to finish me. He could then swear that I tried to take his life, and that would be the last of it. He told several that if he killed me he would be made roundsman for it. I always tried to keep out of his way, for I knew what kind of a man he was. I wish it to be known that I did not follow him to "lay for him," as the press represented it. The press have misrepresented me by saying that I was the leader of gangs which I know nothing about. I never was the leader of any gang. I was always a peaceable citizen when let alone. I was never drove (drafted?) in the 10th Regiment, as the press say. I volunteered in it, and got an honorable discharge, which Colonel Bendix can certify to.

OBITUARY.

Hector Berlioz.

The last foreign mails bring the announcement of the death of the celebrated French composer, Hector Berlioz, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was born on the 11th of December, 1803, at La Cote St. Andre. His father, an eminent physician, designed him for the same profession, and at his desire the son commenced the study of medicine, but after a year he resigned the pursuit to follow that of music. In 1826 he was singing in the chorus at the Gymnasium for fifty francs a month, while at the same time Reicha and Lesuer directed his musical studies at the Conservatoire. His first production of any note was a mass for four voices, which was soon followed by the overture to *Waverley* and his fantastic symphony, based on the *Tempest* and on *Faust*. In 1828 he gained the second prize of the Institute for musical composition, and in 1830 won the first prize by his cantata of *Sardanapalus*. His triumphal and funeral symphony was composed in the same year and much admired. He then went to Italy, and while in Rome composed the *Retour à la Vie*, the chorus of shades for *Hamlet*, and the overtures to *Rob Roy* and *King Lear*. In 1832 he returned to Paris and married an English actress—a Miss Smithson, and became critic of the *Gazette Musicale*, and afterwards of the *Journal des Debats*, in which capacity he evinced a thorough knowledge of the vast range of musical topics, and never failed to come vigorously to the defense of the school of which he was a member. His opera of *Benevenuto Cellini* was a signal failure. Paganini, however, considered him the equal of Beethoven, and when he became seriously ill the weird violinist sent him 20,000 francs. In 1836 he composed a requiem, which was considered a success. In 1839 he was appointed librarian to the Conservatoire. In 1843 he produced, while in Germany, his *Carnival Romain*, and in 1844, on the occasion of the great festival at the Exposition d'Industrie, he composed a hymn to France, which was performed by an orchestra of one thousand musicians. His opera of *The Trojans* was produced in 1855, but was not a success. He published several musical and miscellaneous works, none of which are to be had in this country. His compositions are often highly extravagant, but they won the highest praises from such men as Liszt and Paganini, and without doubt did much to advance the new school.—*World*.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE Supplementary to an Ordinance approved December 29, 1868, making an Appropriation for the Girard Estate for the Year 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard estate, for the year 1869, for the use of the estate for the same year; the said appropriation to be applied to Item No. 11, Miscellaneous Expenses, to defray expenses of suit "Heirs of Stephen Girard vs. City of Philadelphia, Trustees," five thousand dollars ($5000).

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 24 1t

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property to Pay a Certain Coal Bill.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three hundred and thirty-six (336) dollars and sixty (60) cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property to pay the bill of Swatara Falls Coal Company for coal furnished the Department of City Property during the year 1865.

And warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 24 1t

RESOLUTION Of Request to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania is respectfully requested to pass the following bill:—

"That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any railroad company whose road now runs to or through any part of the city of Philadelphia, to refuse to sell to any passenger a ticket for his conveyance on any train from or to the said city, at a price or rate proportionate to the charge made to and from other points on said road, or to refuse to pass from or to said city any passenger who shall have previously purchased said ticket.

"That it shall be unlawful for such company to enter into or carry out any contract with any connecting railroad company for the denial of the privilege of passengers to purchase or use such tickets aforesaid, under penalty of one thousand dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt, assumpsit or trespass."

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 24 1t

RESOLUTION To Lay Water Pipe on Fairhill street and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets:—

Fairhill street, from Susquehanna avenue to York street.

Third street, from Susquehanna avenue to Dauphin street, Nineteenth ward.

Latonia street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street.

Eighteenth street, south from Latonia street, a distance of two hundred feet, in the Twenty-sixth ward.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHEL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 24 1t

RESOLUTION To Grant a Certain Privilege to the Penn Coal and Ice Company.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Penn Coal and Ice Company have the privilege of erecting a brick and frame building on Spruce street wharf, for the storage of ice: providing that the said company pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for advertising the same; and provided that they shall remove the same on thirty days' notice.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 24 1t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of JOHN RITTENHOUSE, dec'd.
TULL & DEWEES, Auctioneers.

On Thursday, March 25, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public sale, on the premises, 4 handsome modern Residences, Nos. 108, 112, 116, and 120 Rittenhouse street, west of Green street, Germantown, built on lots 60 feet front by 266 feet deep to Lafayette street, the houses containing 10 rooms and bath-room, gas, hot and cold water introduced.

Possession April 1.

Also, STORE and RESIDENCE, Nos. 5000 and 5002 Germantown avenue, northwest corner of Rittenhouse street, 40 feet front on Germantown avenue, and 117 feet 5 inches on Rittenhouse street, with a 2½ story building.

Possession April 1.

Also, No. 5004 Germantown avenue, LOT, 20 feet front by 110 feet deep, with a 2-story Frame Dwelling.

Terms—At least one half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. [3 17 w2t

TULL & DEWEES, Auctioneers,
Nos. 4949 and 4951 GERMANTOWN Av.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00, P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays, the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

4 29 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..........10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport.........8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..........9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..........11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..........8·30 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..........10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..........8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..........6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..........7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..........10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport..........12·55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..........10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..........6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..........7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..........4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

11 ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail. 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express. 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Thursday Morning,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1000 LOTS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge. 8 12

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

March 25, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Also, a large line of city-made goods.

N. B. Sales Mondays and Thursdays. 3 22 3t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 19

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, (Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,)
NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

For Spencer's carbine	Cal. 50 and 52	Metallic primed.
For Ballard's do.	"	
For Henry's do.	"	
For Remington's do.	" 44	
For Warner's do.	"	
For Sharp's do.	" 52	Linen.
For Starr's do.	" 54	
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	" 54	Paper.
U. S. musket cartridges, E ball	" 58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball	" 69 and 71	
U. S. musket cartridges, round	" 69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball	" 69	
Colt's pistol cartridges	" 44	
Colt's pistol cartridges	" 41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal	"	
Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal	" 36	

Parrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon; round shot, shells, canister and spherical case, for all calibres. Also, fixed ammunition for the same.

Musket percussion caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. payable on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
3 1 Major of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of clothing, *new*, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:—

3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,639 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 grey Flannel Shirts.

And the following articles of Clothing and Equipage, unserviceable:—

4550 Blankets.
852 Coats, privates'.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1246 Sack Coats, lined.
48 " unlined.
681 Canteens, complete.
254 Jackets, privates'.
738 Flannel and Knit Shirts.
381 pairs Stockings.
3701 pairs Trowsers, mounted.
2127 pairs " foot.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old rope, tent cuttings, burlaps, petroleum paper, cotton cuttings, old packing boxes, and other articles of clothing and equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds. Cash at time of purchase for all sales below $25. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

H. M. ENOS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
3 18 10t Depot Quartermaster.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding. 3 1

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

23 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tAY

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

CHOICE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons.

March 23, 24, 25, and 27, at 4 o'clock, including British poets. 130 volumes; ½ calf Waverley Novels, 50 volumes; Dickens' works, 27 volumes; Bulwer's novels, 20 volumes; Marryatt's novels; Jameson's works; Imperial Dictionary, 6 volumes; Dore's Tennyson; Don Quixote; La Fontaine, etc.; Froissart's Chronicles, with illuminations, 2 volumes; fine editions of Shakespeare, poets, theology, etc. 3 20 5t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, SILVER PLATE, FINE GUNS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, OFFICE FURNITURE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

March 25, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising elegant walnut drawing-room suit, covered with fine green plush; two handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with figured brocatelle; three walnut chamber suits, cottage chamber furniture two superior rosewood piano-fortes, four fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsome walnut etagere, superior walnut secretary and bookcase, walnut sideboards extension, centre, and bouquet tables, two fine oil paintings, 'Fruit and Flowers,' by Rosen; fine plated ware, china, and glassware, fine hair mattresses fine feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; superior office furniture, cabinet-makers' bench, turning lathe gas consuming and cooking stoves, two bronze six-light chandeliers, fine engravings, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, by order of administrator, a quantity of superior second-hand furniture.

Also, superior double-barrelled gun, cost $300.

Also, superior double-barrelled gun, made by J. E. Evans, cost $240.

Superior rifle, with apparatus and case.

SILVER PLATE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

At 1 o'clock, silver cake basket, sauce boat, castor, mugs, napkin rings, fish knife, butter knives, spoons etc. etc.

May be examined on morning of sale. [3 23 2t

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,

Comprising important parts of TWO PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, to be sold at No. 1231 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 29 and 30. On free exhibition from Wednesday, 17th instant, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Works of the following eminent Artists are included:—

W. Shayer, Sr.,
Jacobsen,
De Beul,
Mochez,
Mario,
W. T. Richards
Paul Weber,
Yewell,
J. D. Smillie,
G. H. Smillie,
Bristol,
Parton,
Young,
Stephens,
E. Moran,

Boutelle,
Woodwell,
Nicholson,
Hamilton,
Botchard,
Lambdin,
Duche,
Pecrus,
Barland,
Patrois,
De Dreux,
Hilverdink,
Seztag,
Noblig,
Sully,

Ramsey,
Belows,
Fairman,
Brevoort,
T. Moran,
P. Moran,
Joseph John,
Wm. Hart,
Inness,
Mignot,
E. D. Lewis,
Steinicke,
T. Henry Smith,
De Brackeleer,
VanStarkenborgh

[3 24 6t]

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning.

March 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 22 3t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning [3 20 5t

March 26, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

March 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. Including an

EXTRA LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 500 CARTONS RICH PARIS RIBBONS,

just landed, by order of

Messrs. KUTTER, LUCKEMEYER & CO.

Also,

Satins, gros de Naples, malines, crepes, and other millinery goods. [3 23 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning. [3 24 5t

March 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

ESTATE OF JOHN B. STEVENSON, JR.,
In Bankruptcy.

Sale by order of Assignees, through
BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO.,
On Friday Morning,

April 2, 1869, commencing at 11 o'clock, by catalogue, for cash, comprising, in part, about

200 pieces printed floor oil cloth, various widths.
A large lot of sized and unsized burlaps.
— pieces carriage oil cloths and printed car lining.
— pieces brown muslins and heavy bagging. [3 24 8t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 2034 Vine street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2034 Vine street, by catalogue, handsome walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture; handsome walnut chamber furniture; cottage chamber suit; superior dining-room and sitting-room furniture; fine French plate mantel mirror, handsomely framed, fine Brussels, Venetian, and ingrain carpets; 3 fine spring mattresses; oil paintings; cooking utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 3 16 8t

Sale No. 22 N. Fortieth st., West Philadelphia.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE ELEGANT SCHOMACKER PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

April 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 22 North Fortieth street, West Philadelphia by catalogue, handsome walnut and brocatelle parlor furniture, etagere and centre table to match, superior chesnut chamber suit, elegant rosewood Schomacker piano-forte, very superior Howe sewing machine, handsome English Brussels and velvet carpets, Brussels hall and stair carpets, handsome French china tea and coffee sets kitchen utensils, oil cloths, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 3 23 8t

Sale S. E. corner of Main and Herman streets, Germantown.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, VELVET AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of Main and Herman streets, Germantown, by catalogue, superior walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture, superior chamber furniture, extension table, handsome rosewood piano-forte, hair mattresses, bedding, velvet and ingrain carpets, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. Cars leave depot, Ninth and Green streets, every hour. [3 23 5t

BY B. SCOTT, JR. SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARD.—The undersigned will give particular attention to Sales at Dwellings of parties removing. Having no place for storage of furniture, it will be to my interest to make clean sales. Other consignments of Merchandise respectfully solicited. 3 3

SPECIAL SALE OF AMERICAN PICTURES.

On Thursday Evening.

25th instant, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, at half-past seven o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, a collection of American Pictures, all by artists of reputation, comprising Landscapes, River and Mountain Scenery, etc.

All elegantly mounted in fine gold leaf frames. [1t

IMMENSE SPECIAL SALE OF BEST QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

(All guaranteed.)

Being the stock of one of the most celebrated Chesnut street manufacturers.

On Tuesday Morning.

3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold at public sale, one of the largest and fullest assortments of extra quality triple silver-plated ware that has ever been offered in this city. All the wares guaranteed.

The entire catalogue will be sold without the least reserve.

Particulars hereafter. 3 24 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, LARGE MIRRORS, SILVER PLATED WARE, CANTON CHINA, CARPETS, SEWING MACHINES, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large stock of superior new and second-hand household furniture, comprising—Rich parlor suits, of various patterns, in plush, reps, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits, of new and elegant patterns; wardrobes, library suits, sideboards, elegant library and office bookcases and writing tables, extension dining tables, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, library chairs, large French plate mantel and pier mirrors, cane seat dining-room and chamber chairs, sewing machines, china and glassware, bagatelle table, kitchen furniture, etc.

PIANO-FORTES.—Also, four rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes.

SILVER PLATED WARE.—Also, an assortment of rich silver-plated ware.

MUSICAL BOX.—One superior musical box, 24 tunes.

DENTAL FURNACE, ETC.—One large dental furnace, new moulds, muffler, slides, bench and vice tools. 3 24 2t

HORSE, MULE, WAGONS, HARNESS, PORK, Etc. Assignee's sale in Bankruptcy, northwest corner Second and Moore streets, First ward.

On Friday Morning,

26th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Second and Moore streets, First ward, by order of Assignees of David France, horse, mule, 3 wagons, harness, 11 hhds. pork, sheep tongues, scales, iron safes, 68 shares Oak Shade oil stock, 200 shares Forest Shade oil stock, tallow, etc. 3 24 2t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HOLY WEDNESDAY.

The Church Ceremonies Attending its Celebration.

The middle day of the last week of the season of Lent, known in the Church calen[illegible] "Holy Wednesday," has arrived. [illegible] celebration of "Palm Sunday" [illegible] which "Holy Week" tak[illegible] After the religious services [illegible] the day from churches until [illegible] its start, no special recomm[illegible] any kind occur in the day [illegible] "Holy Wednesday," when they [illegible] and continue on each successive [illegible] saving only Saturday, to "Easter Sunday," the observance of which concludes the season. The ceremonies connected with the celebration of to-day—the celebration of "Holy Wednesday"—mainly consist in the singing of the first *Miserere*, a service which is frequently known as the *Tenebræ*, from the darkness which prevades the sanctuary during its celebration.

It is done by chanting at the close of the service the vulgate version of the 50th Psalm, commencing with the verse "*Miserere mei, Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam*"—"Have mercy on me, O God! according to Thy great mercy." Its first performance takes place this afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, and it is then repeated successively on Maundy Thursday and Good Friday, the two following days.

As performed at the great Cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome, this is an exquisite musical composition, the accompaniment of the organ and the voices of one of the finest choirs in the world rendering it extremely grand and impressive. At St. Peter's alone has it ever been presented in a manner that was successful without any qualification. The present rendition of it originated on Holy Wednesday, in the year 1519, when the customary service was chanted in a new and entirely unusual manner, the verses being sung alternately in symphony. Various composers afterwards essayed fresh adaptations of the *Miserere*, but for a long time the most successful was that of Gregorio Allegri, a Roman who entered the Papal College of Singers in 1629. It was finally eclipsed by the composition of Bai; but since 1821 those of Baini, Bai, and Allegri have been sung successively on the three days of *Tenebræ*, the latter two, at times, being blended together. The different verses are sung alternately in harmony and plain chant from the beginning to the end.

The performance of the *Miserere* is accompanied by the following ceremonial:—In addition to the six lights which are always to be found on the altar, the triangular candelabrum supporting fifteen tapers is placed upon the epistle side, the three branches of the candlestick being typical of the Holy Trinity, and the fifteen lights of our Saviour and the Prophets who preceded Him. At the conclusion of the recital of each Psalm, one of the fifteen lights is extinguished: and, finally, during the singing of the *Benedictus*, the lights on the altar and those above the rail are also extinguished, that at the top of the triangular stand alone remaining, to typify our Saviour as the light of the world. The *Benedictus* concluded, the only remaining light is hidden beneath the altar for a time, and during the gloom which then pervades the sanctuary the solemn service of the *Miserere* is performed. A short prayer follows, and then is heard a rumbling noise, to represent the commotion which all nature underwent at the crucifixion of the Son of God. The extinguishing of the fourteen lights represents the death of the prophets, and that of the other lights on the altar the moral darkness into which the Jews were plunged by the death of Christ; while the candle which typifies our Saviour is not extinguished, but merely hidden for a time, in token of the fact that although His humanity underwent the pains of death, His divinity was not thereby subjected to a similar penalty, but enabled Him to rise again from the dead—to typify which resurrection the hidden candle is restored to its place on the altar at the end of the service.

In order to declare more appropriately her concern for the sufferings of the Saviour and the sins of the human race, in the office of the *Tenebræ* the Church lays aside every expression of joy and festivity. Those impressive invocations in which the Lord is sought to open the lips of His people to sing His praise are omitted, as is also the doxology, *Gloria Patri*. The blessing of God upon His people, in the *Dominus vobiscum*, is not asked; nor are the people invited to unite in the penitential prayers, or to express their assent thereto by the customary acclamation of Amen.

In this city, although the *Tenebræ* will be celebrated, especially at the Cathedral, with great solemnity, no attempt is made to chant the version of the *Miserere* in use at St. Peter's, Rome. Neither does the choir participate in the ceremony, as is there done, the entire office being performed at the altar by the students of the Theological Seminary.

A SWINDLER.—Officer Dunlap, of the Eighth District, arrested a man named Samuel Watson, at Ninth and Green streets, yesterday, upon the charge of swindling. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was held in $4000 bail to answer. His mode of operating was as follows:—He would enter a store, and, purchasing goods, order the same to be sent to a railway station, where he alleged payment would be made on delivery. He would be on hand to receive the messenger, and in every instance instructed him to return to the store to get him change for a twenty dollar bill, but was very particular to take the change from him on his return, saying that he would step into the office or an adjoining store and get the large money for him. The result would be that Watson would decamp with the money, and leave the messenger in charge of the goods, awaiting his promised return. The prisoner has operated as follows:—From Francis Hamill, Ninth and Spring Garden streets, he obtained $14·50; Mr. Wilhelm Schnieder, $16·67; J. G. Kohler, $16·75; Thomas Brothers, $16·75; and John M. Melloy, $17.

ANNIVERSARY OF WILMINGTON CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The first anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Wilmington Conference was held on Monday evening, in Institute Hall, Wilmington, Del. The spacious Hall was crowded to its utmost, and the deepest interest pervaded all the exercises. Hon. D. M. Bates, Chancellor of Delaware, presided. The cause of missions was presented in eloquent pathos by Rev. C. W. Bouy, of Wilmington Conference; S. M. Harrington, Delaware; Rev. J. T. Gracey, missionary to India; and Rev. Dr. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. The Treasurer's report showed that $10,600 had been raised within the bounds of the Conference during the year—an advance over last year in said territory of $936. Thus favorably has the missionary movement been inaugurated in this new Conference.

SOME WILL go to see the immense throng of people that will crowd the place; others will go to embrace a good opportunity to look through the greatest establishment of the kind in America; others will be there to see what is to be fashionable this spring; still others to find out how much prices have gone down since last spring; others to make comparisons between what they see there and what they see at their own tailors', but anyhow, whatever takes them there, about all Philadelphia will be found at the Great Oak Hall Opening to-morrow.

DISORDERLY CHARACTER. — Johnson Kelly amused himself last night by beating every person passing along Locust street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. A colored man was severely handled by him, and a citizen named Bumm, who assisted the police in the capture of Kelly, was also attacked and beaten. The accused will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. — John Quinn and Charles Menon were arrested yesterday at Second and Fitler streets, upon the charge of highway robbery. It is alleged that on Sunday morning last they knocked a man down at Second and Berks streets, and robbed him of his watch. The prisoners were sent below by Alderman Heins.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., John R. Porter, a tobacco manufacturer, was held for a further hearing on the charge of keeping fraudulent books. Owing to the absence of Government witnesses in Washington, the hearing was postponed until Monday at noon.

THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT TROUBLE.—One Robert Haskill, who was arrested for assaulting one of the Eighteenth district police, preferred a charge of assault and battery against Officers McKeever and Walton, before Alderman White, this morning. The accused were bound over.

ROBBERY.—Some time last night the residence of Mr. Finley, at the southwest corner of Seventh and Pine streets, was entered, and $152 and a gold watch stolen from a bureau drawer. The thief forced an entrance through the second story front window, which was reached by the awning on the sidewalk.

OBITUARY.

The Late Alexander [illegible] Walkinshaw.

At noon to-day A[illegible] Walkinshaw, Esq., a well-[illegible]lexander M. Walkinshaw, of co[illegible]known politician of the city, died [illegible]gestion of the brain. The deceased was connected with the municipal contests now pending, and was engaged on Monday afternoon last in aiding their prosecution before the Examiners. After the hearing he, in company with a number of other gentlemen, went to the Continental Hotel, and there partook of a very hearty supper. The same night he was taken ill, and despite the attendance, care, and skill of several of our most eminent physicians, gradually grew worse, until he expired at 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. Walkinshaw was about thirty-five years of age. In 1861 he was appointed Clerk in the Philadelphia Custom House; and subsequently, in 1863, was appointed Deputy Collector of this city under Colonel William B. Thomas. When, in 1866, Mr. Johnson forsook his party, and required all office-holders to follow him in his apostacy or resign, Mr. Walkinshaw adopted the latter alternative, and gave up his position. In 1867 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket in the Third district for the lower house of our State Legislature, but was defeated by Mr. Josephs. Since then he has held no official station, but has preserved an intimate connection with the politics of this city. He was widely known and generally liked. His heart was kind, his ideas liberal, and his capacity unquestioned. He was the first Chief Marshal of the Republican Invincibles organization, and afterwards served on its executive committee. He was secretary of the City Executive Committee, and an active member of the Union League. His sudden death will occasion sorrow to his hosts of friends.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—The following cases were heard before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, this afternoon:—

Edward Davis, a porter, employed in the forwarding house of Elkins & Suddard, was charged with the larceny of three bags of wheat and cloverseed from the house of F. M. & H. Brocke, No. 142 N. Broad street. The evidence was to the effect that the wheat leaked through into Elkins & Suddard's place, and was there gathered up and stolen. Mr. Suddards was called to prove that the firm of which he was a member had no wheat in their house, and it was not likely that the porter could sweep up three bags of such property.

Mr. Brocke further testified that Davis admitted selling wheat which he had swept up in Messrs. Elkins & Suddard's, but was not the property of Mr. Brocke.

The accused was held to bail to answer.

Johnson Kelly was charged with assault and battery.

Officer Wallace testified that Chief Eneu had instructed him to arrest Kelly if found on his beat. He came across him this morning on Locust street, and with the assistance of another officer and a citizen named William Baum he arrested him. At Seventh and Locust streets Kelly ran from him, and when caught he kicked the officer in the stomach, and in return witness used his baton.

A colored man named William Cooper and Mr. William Baum testified to having been assaulted by the defendant without provocation. Kelly was committed.

Patrick Finley preferred a charge of robbery against Frank Shippen. He testified that his place at Seventh and Pine streets was entered last evening, and robbed of $100 and a gold watch. Witness conversed with Shippen about the matter, and the latter replied that if he would leave him remain over night in his house he would see that his property would be brought back. Defendant further said that the $100 bill had not yet been changed. Shippen was committed for trial in default of $3000 bail.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF. — Yesterday Philip Thomas, Dennis Mead, Charles Alexander, and John Alexander, went into Lauber's beer saloon, on Fifth street, and, after securing drinks, refused to pay for the same. Mr. Lauber undertook to retain the parties in the place, when a scuffle ensued, and Thomas ran his hand through a pane of glass in the door. Officers Rollins and Kiker were called in and the offenders arrested. The prisoners will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

OWNERS WANTED.—A horse-blanket was found last night at Broad and Spruce streets, and is supposed to have been stolen. An owner is wanted for the same at the Fifth District Station-house.

A tub of butter, recovered in an alley way in Monroe street, between Third and Fourth streets, awaits an owner at the Second District Station-house.

ISLAND NO. TEN.

A Terrible Tragedy Recently Enacted—Three Men Killed.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 20.

In the telegrams yesterday a brief account was given of a terrible deed of blood perpetrated on board the steamer Belle of Memphis, at Island No. 10. Additional particulars have reached us, which we hasten to lay before our readers. About four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon three men came on board at Stuart's Landing, and stated that they wished conveyance to Craig's Landing, some distance above. Two of them are brothers named Darnell; the third is as yet unknown. All were armed with shotguns and pistols, but as this is a common practice in that section of the country, nothing was thought of the circumstance, and it occasioned no remark.

Opposite Watson's Landing the Belle was hailed and took on board a Captain Lane, his wife, and two children. A brother of the gentleman and a friend by the name of Edwards, who accompanied him as far as the stage plank, witnessed and shared his fate. The Darnells and their comrade appear to have been on the forecastle of the boat, and while Lane and his family were going up the stairs, one of them shot him in the back, inflicting a mortal wound. The other Darnell, standing on the other side of the gangway, behind two passengers, immediately levelled his gun and shot Lane's brother, who was still on the bank, killing him instantly. The third member of the gang completed the triple murder by shooting Edwards, then forty yards distant and running for his life. The latter fell to the ground, writhing with agony, when the miscreant deliberately went ashore, walked up to his victim, shot him again, and thus finished the work of death. Captain Lane, in a dying condition, was carried on shore by the crew of the steamer, and left in the midst of his horror-stricken family. The anguish of the widow and fatherless children, thus robbed in an instant of husband and parent, may be immagined, but not described. After this wholesale slaughter, one of the assassins quietly told the Captain of the Belle to "take good care of the lady and children as they were nice people, and he would pay all the expenses." He and his companions then departed unmolested, the passengers being apparently so paralyzed by the scene as to be unable to even attempt their arrest.

It is supposed that the fatal affray originated in a family feud of long standing, as we learn that Captain Lane was about leaving the neighborhood permanently when butchered in the manner we have described. The Darnells probably knew of his intended departure, and boarded the steamer below in order to wreak their vengeance. The whole thing was evidently carefully planned and systematically executed, and, in fiendish atrocity, cannot be surpassed in the annals of crime.

Morrissey's Philanthropy.

From the N. Y. Courier.

On Saturday night, some weeks ago, a gentleman was walking leisurely down Broadway, apparently very much occupied with his thoughts, when he was interrupted by an appeal for charity. On turning to see who had accosted him, he saw a woman about thirty-five years of age, wan and thin, but who still retained traces of former beauty, and who, from her manner, had evidently mixed with the more refined classes of society. She said that her husband was bedridden, her children sick and famishing, as well as suffering from the cold. The gentleman thought a moment, and came to the conclusion to accompany the woman to her home, and, if her story proved true, to relieve her. Having informed her of his intentions, she willingly led the way, and upon their arrival at a tenement-house in Baxter street, her statement was fully and fearfully corroborated. The sick husband and three children, scarcely covered by their rags, were cuddled together in a corner, trying to keep from freezing by combining the warmth of their bodies, and their pinched countenances plainly showed that cold was not the only thing they suffered from. The gentleman promptly sent for a physician, and then gave the woman a roll of bills, which on opening she found to amount to the sum of fifty dollars. He waited until the physician arrived, when he ordered him to attend to the suffering family and send his bill to him. The humanitarian refused to give the woman his name, but her husband recognized in their visitor no other than John Morrissey, member of Congress. In speaking of their good fortune to the house agent who had charge of the tenement, he confirmed this statement, as did also the physician, for Mr. Morrissey had given him his card. This incident was communicated to us direct from the house agent alluded to, and is undoubtedly correct.

HON. W. A. RICHARDSON.

Sketch of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Washington Republican, March 23.

The appointment of Judge Richardson to the First Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury is as good an appointment as could well be made, he being well and peculiarly qualified for the duties which will devolve upon him.

Judge Richardson was born in Tyngsborough, Mass., in 1821. He was the son of Hon. Daniel Richardson, an eminent lawyer, and most worthy man, and a nephew of the eminent Chief Justice William M. Richardson, of New Hampshire, who represented the Worcester district of Massachusetts in Congress in 1811-14. He was educated at Harvard College, graduating there both as an A. B. and L. B. He was prepared for entering college at Groton Academy, where he formed a youthful intimacy with Governor Boutwell, who resided in that town, which has continued uninterrupted to this day.

Immediately upon his graduation as a lawyer, Mr. Richardson entered upon the practice of his profession, and his marked ability, industry, and devoted attention to business were soon rewarded by an extensive and lucrative practice. He was appointed by the Executive of Massachusetts to compile and condense the statutes of the Commonwealth, a labor requiring great care and application, and which he performed in the most satisfactory manner, after devoting five years of his time to it; and so satisfactory was it to the State, that his services have been continued as to the laws since passed up to this time. He was for several years Commissioner of Insolvency, and has held the important office of Judge of Probate for the county of Middlesex for the past thirteen years, of which he is the present incumbent. Judge Richardson, although an uncompromising Republican, has never been an active politician; and no man could have been more completely taken by surprise than he was on receiving from Secretary Boutwell notice of his selection for the office of Assistant Secretary. His first determination was not to accept the office, but at the earnest persuasion of his friends he concluded to accept.

Dartmouth College.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, March 19.

Hon. James W. Grimes, of Iowa, class of 1836, has given $5000 to Dartmouth, to be devoted to the following purposes:—He founds two scholarships of $1000 each, in the name of his wife and self; $1000 is to be a prize fund, the income to be given to that senior who shall make the most satisfactory progress in his studies; $1000 is to furnish two prizes in composition, and the remaining $1000 is to be a fund for the benefit of the Social Friends' Library, of which society Mr. Grimes was a member. By the will of the late William Carr, of Newport, another $1000 scholarship has been founded.

A Historical Lectureship has been established by a friend of the College, to be filled by the Rev. John Lord, LL. D., class of '33, of Montpelier, Vt. All students are to have free access to them. The lectures begin in the summer term. Judge Parker's lectures on law begin the present term. Professor Hitchcock's lectures on mineralogy and geology have already begun.

White Pine Mines.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 2.

The number of White Pine companies organized for operations on Montgomery and California streets is fast getting up into the hundreds. In the White Pine district itself practical mining and prospecting are only exceptionally possible, by reason of the extreme cold and snow, but the business of forming corporations in this city goes on with increasing energy, and there is likely soon to be a very heavy production of metal from snug bank accounts and old purses, ending in the development of a huge wild cat. That some of the mines placed on the market, and bringing prices already ranging from $10 to $100 a share, are really valuable, is a fact that may not be disputed; but it is impossible that three-fourths of the "locations" will realize what is reported of them to credulous buyers.

A Pyramid of Ice.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, March 22.

Henry Gardner, of Franklin, has a fountain upon his land which is supplied by so powerful a spring that its stream has not frozen during the winter. It is located on the brow of a hill. The fountain has become, by constant coagulation, an immense mass of ice twenty-three feet high and fifty feet in circumference. It still continues in the form of a fountain, having two basins. It is thirty feet in circumference, twelve feet from the ground, twenty at the height of eighteen feet, eight at twenty, and two and a half at the height of twenty-two and a half feet. At the height of ten feet it is twelve and a half feet in diameter. In one side is a cave sufficiently large for a child to hide in. Our informant saw it by moonlight, and describes the sight as beautiful in the highest degree.

The Cuban Revolutionists.

Senor Morales Lemus, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Provisional Government of the Cuban revolutionists, will arrive in Washington on Wednesday (to-day). He will at once ask for recognition, and will represent that the revolutionists are now so organized and equipped, and have drawn so many native Cubans of prominence to their support as to insure success. He will report the insurgent army to be 18,000 strong, well drilled, and, with the aid of the arms lately received from this country, well supplied. Quite a number of Americans, interested in the revolution, have been here for ten days, and profess great confidence that the administration will soon assume a very friendly attitude towards the Provisional Government. —*Boston Advertiser.*

Hon. James Guthrie's Will.

Much interest has been manifested within a day or two as to the manner in which the estate of Mr. Guthrie has been disposed of in his will. We find that it is very simple and concise in its character. After making a very handsome provision for each one of fourteen grandchildren, to be held in trust by their parents until they shall have reached twenty-four years of age, he divides the balance of the property, after payment of his debts, between his three daughters. The estate is valued at about $1,000,000, not including a large amount of property that was given to his children and grandchildren during his lifetime. The executors of his estate are his three sons-in-law, John Caperton, Dr. William B. Caldwell, and Professor J. Lawrence Smith.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2500 City 6s, Old.......	98	100 sh Read R......b60..	45¾
$250 Pa 6s, 2 ser..........	106¼	100 do..........c..	45¾
$1000 C&A m 6s, '89..	93½	100 do..Fri&in..	45¾
$500 do................	93	100 do................	45¾
$6000 City 6s, New..... Monday.......	100¾	200 do.........b60..	45¾
12 sh Leh N Stk...s5..	30½	800 do..........ls..	45¾
100 do............	30½	400 do...s10wn..	45¾
100 do...........c..	30¾	500 do..................	45¾
40 sh Leh Val.......ls..	55¾	100 do.........s30..	45¾
100 sh Phil & E.....b5..	25¾	800 do..........ls..	45¾
10 sh Penna R......c..	57¾	100 do..........b5..	45¾
100 sh Cata Prf....b60.	38¾	100 do..................	45·69
100 sh Read..........b45.	46	100 do.........b60.	45¾
		100 do..........b5.	45·69

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old.........	98	2 sh Penna R............	57¾
$1000 Read 6s..'43-'80...	96	118 do..........ls..	57¾
$1000 Mor Cl 1 m bs...	87	6 do..................	57¾
$100 Pa 6s, 3 ser........	107	100 sh Read R............	45¾
$1000 City 6s, New.......	106¾	7 sh C & Am..................	121½
8 sh Acad Music.....	97		

THIRD EDITION

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Affairs in the Monumental City—Travel on the Union Pacific Railroad.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. Conkling rose to a question of privilege, and had read by the Secretary the following paragraph in the Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday:—

"Senators Grimes and Sprague supported the views of the Indiana Senator, Senator Edmunds replying that if the gentlemen held such an opinion of the caucus they ought to withdraw from it. Senator Grimes replied, and said he certainly had no desire to stay. He attended some weeks since a caucus called at the instance of Senator Conkling, and found nothing but wrangling over the same question that brought them together to-day. This was a call for a caucus which Senator Conkling ostentatiously announced was to settle finally and forever the Tenure-of-Office law."

Mr. Conkling denied making any such statement, and spoke in favor of the proposition to suspend for four years, and thought it would be satisfactory to General Grant, as it was to him. He did not understand why there should be such a disposition among certain Senators to reject all compromise and modifications, and insist so obstinately on repeal.

It had been dinned in his ears that the State Legislature of New York had instructed him to vote for repeal, but he rejected the claim of any Legislature, or of any man, to become the keeper of his honor and conscience. He should vote as he thought proper, and not as the State of New York thought, or as the Senator from Indiana, or any other man. It had never been his habit, he said, to call public attention to matters personal to himself but as this statement charged him with the utterance of language grossly disrespectful to his State and Legislature, he thought it his duty to notice it, and to pronounce it without the slightest foundation in fact, as the presiding officer and every other Senator present at the caucus could bear witness. The New York *Times*, too, a journal so accurate generally in its news department, and so creditably represented in Washington, in its account of the proceedings in this caucus had fallen into errors, which, though not so bad as those of the *Chronicle*, were very amusing. It was somewhat noticeable that there should be any public account whatever of the proceedings of a caucus, and the only persons who can have any accurate knowledge of them are forbidden to divulge them. He could not believe that any Senator had, in this case, violated the obligation of secrecy, and he supposed that the extreme inaccuracy of the accounts given by the reporters was to be attributed to the fact that they had to rely altogether upon guess-work.

Mr. Grimes said that the statements concerning him in this paragraph were wholly untrue, but since his experience of last year he had ceased to care for misstatements about him in the public prints.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Ward presented a petition of citizens of Elmira, N. Y., to authorize the furnishing of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers once in five years.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, the House Committee on the Civil Service was ordered to be continued.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a bill to regulate the manner of applying to Congress for the removal of political disabilities. Referred to Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Palmer introduced a bill concerning the United States District Court in Iowa. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a bill to establish a port of entry at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill to enforce the 3d section of the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution. Referred to Reconstruction Committee.

It provides that every person who is ineligible to office under that section and who holds or attempts to hold office in any State or Territory, and every civil or military officer who has authority to remove such person and does not exercise it, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5000, and imprisonment for not more than five years nor less than sixty days.

Mr. Axtell introduced a bill amendatory of the act of the 27th of July, 1868, to protect the rights of actual settlers. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, introduced a bill in reference to lands for Minnesota State University. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Niblack introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Clarke introduced a joint resolution to enable actual settlers on the Cherokee strip of lands of Kansas to purchase their lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Garfield, from the select committee on the census, reported a bill to provide for taking the ninth and subsequent census. Ordered to be printed and recommitted, with notice from Mr. Garfield that he would call it up for action next Tuesday.

The Senate bill to incorporate the National Junction Railroad Company was taken from the Speaker's table.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Jones' Falls Improvement—To be Rewarded.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—The committee of City Councils regarding the Jones' Falls improvements have reported adversely to asking an extra session of the Legislature.

Ex-Mayor Chapman is sure of some good office, as President Grant said positively his services during the war, whilst Mayor of Baltimore, were fully appreciated, and he should not be forgotten.

FROM OMAHA.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—A despatch from Omaha says the communication in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 18th, dated Bryan, W. T., concerning the sufferings of the passengers on the trip over the Union Pacific Railroad, was full of misstatements, and was signed by a portion of the passengers unaware of its purport, and who now repudiate it. The despatch also denies that the telegraph refused to send messages. The road is now running regularly.

Death of a Manufacturer.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, March 24.—Jabez Gorham, the founder of the Gorham Silver Ware Manufactory, one of the largest manufactories of silver ware in the world, died this morning. Mr. Gorham was one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Providence.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton firmer: 900 bales sold at 28¾. Flour active and without decided change; 8000 barrels sold. Wheat firmer but quiet, 10,000 bushels sold, No. 2 amber at $1·42@1·43; white California, $1·60; white Michigan, $1·85. Corn firmer: 31,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, 85@87½c.; yellow Western, 83c. Oats quiet; 13,000 bushels sold at 73½@75c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. New Mess, $31. Lard dull: steam rendered, 18¾@19c. Whisky quiet.

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FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER AND FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, IN A DOUBLE BOX FOR $1·00.
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REV. T. W. CATTELL.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Liberating the Fenian Prisoners—Lopez Massing His Forces—United States Army Changes.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, March 24.—Notwithstanding the recent official declaration that no more Fenian prisoners would be released, it is reported that Halpin will be set at liberty shortly, on his giving guarantee for his future good conduct.

Lopez Preparing for a Fight.

PARIS, March 24.—Later news from Rio Janeiro has been received here. Lopez is collecting his scattered forces at the mouth of the Tebicuary. Detachments of the Paraguayan army are in the environs of Asunsion, which city is still held by the allies.

ANTWERP, March 24.—The ship Memnon, from Callao November 23, for this port, arrived at Gibraltar on March 15.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army and Navy Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Brevet Major-General Thomas Swords (retired) has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. E. Clay is assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Boston.

Lieutenant Commander W. R. Bridgman has been detached from, and Master John C. Moring ordered to, the Contoocook.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

The following substitute for the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law has been reported from the Judiciary Committee, and came up for discussion:—

It strikes out all after the enacting clause and inserts the following:—

That the first and second sections of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed March 2, 1867, be and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu of said repealed sections the following are hereby enacted:—

That any person holding any civil office to which he has or may hereafter be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall have been duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that during any recess of the Senate the President is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except judges of the United States courts, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion, by the resignation of another, to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime, and such person so designated shall take the oath and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall, during the time he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such office, no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended. And it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of each session of the Senate, except for any office which in his opinion ought not to be filled, to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in office which existed at the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or not; and also, in the place of all officers suspended; and if the Senate, during such session, shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, and shall also refuse by vote to assent to his suspension, then, and not otherwise, such officer at the end of the session shall be entitled to resume the possession of the office from which he was suspended, and afterwards to discharge its duties and receive its emoluments as though no such suspension had taken place.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. Bayard moved to table the report. Lost.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by striking out the report of the committee and inserting the bill passed by the House, absolutely repealing the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. Trumbull said that as that bill had been struck out by the Senate in Committee of the Whole, it was not now in order to move to replace it.

The President *pro tem.*, Mr. Anthony, decided that it was not in order.

Mr. Davis thought the Senate had a right to reverse the action of the Committee of the Whole.

The President asked whether Mr. Davis desired to appeal from the decision of the Chair?

Mr. Davis said he did not care to throw straws against a hurricane. (Laughter.)

Mr. Warner moved to lay the bill on the table and order it printed.

The motion to lay on the table was lost:—Yeas, 22; nays, 34.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Welker, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported various amendments to the bill; one of them being to strike out the authority to make a tunnel under Georgetown College. Adopted.

Mr. Swann opposed the amendment requiring bridges or tunnels of sufficient depth at the crossings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and argued in support of the amendment.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Welker, Cook and Dickey; and was supported by Messrs. Twitchell and O'Neill.

Finally the previous question was demanded and seconded. The amendment offered by Mr. Swann was rejected, and the bill passed.

Mr. Butler, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the organization of a provisional government for the State of Mississippi.

The Rhode Island Democracy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, March 24. — The Democratic State Convention met here to-day at 11 o'clock, in the State House, and nominated the following ticket for State officers:—For Governor, Lyman Pierce, of Providence; Lieutenant Governor, blank; Secretary of State, William J. Miller, of Bristol; Attorney-General, George N. Bliss, of East Providence; General Treasurer, Philip Rider, of Newport.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3½ P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........	161	West. Union Tel...	37¾
N. Y. and Erie R.R.	33¾	Cleveland&Toledo.	106½
Ph. and Rea. R.	91¾	Toledo & Wab........	67
Mich. S. and N.I. R.	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.c	69¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.......	86½	Mil. & St. P. pref....	79
Chi. & N.W. R. com.	84¾	Adams Express.....	59¾
Chi. & N.W. R. prf..	92¼	Wells, Fargo..........	30¾
Chi. and R. I. R.......	132	United States.........	56¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	122½	Tennesse 6s, new...	64½
Pacific Mail S. Co...	87⅝	Gold....................	131¾

Market irregular.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
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GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New & Second-hand
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INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc.,
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

AN EXPLANATION!

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL? We answer—

1. It cures—not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its Assistants, are preferable, because they remove the CAUSE of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, *thus scientifically making the cure perfect.*

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Read the certificates subjoined, and call at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, and examine our file, and go and consult living testimonies, which are more satisfactory than reading or hearing of the wonderful cures of Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S MEDICINES:—

READING, Pa.—DR. WISHART—Dear Sir:—I have been cured, as I believe, of Consumption, by the use of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I was so very low, and had been sick so long when I commenced to use it, that I had but little confidence in anything. I had tried many of the advertised medicines, as well as the prescriptions of several eminent physicians.

My symptoms were a dry, hacking cough, which I had had for several years, with night sweats and frequent severe bleeding of the lungs. I was so very weak that I could attend to no business, and had pain almost constantly through my breast and shoulders. About four years ago my brother, who resides in Philadelphia, told me he believed your medicine would cure me, and I commenced its use. I was aware that my disease had gone so far that I could not expect to be cured in a few days; but in a short time I felt much better—so much so that I was able to attend to my business; and, after continuing its use for several months, I recovered my health and strength perfectly.

I am convinced that this is not a mere transient relief, but a complete and permanent cure, as I have been gradually growing stronger ever since, and I attribute it solely to your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for I know that I must have gone to my grave years ago, if I had not used your great medicine. I would say to those who are similarly afflicted, especially in cases like mine, where the disease has run for a long time, that although one bottle will relieve, it will not effect a cure; but by persevering in its use, I believe it will restore you to health, if you are not beyond the power medicine.
MRS. L. S. SALLADE,
No. 658 Penn street, Reading, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. WISHART:—I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain in my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (forty-five years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.
JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
No. 453 North Second street, Philada.
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Our Physician, who will be found in attendance Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., will give professional aid and counsel FREE OF CHARGE.

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Patients at a distance can receive advice by mail free of charge.

Write directions plainly, and state symptoms of disease fully.